The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900. NO. 46

LOCAL NOTES.

—The ground hog saw his shadow,

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Miss Alda Parker has been spending the past fortnight with friends in Kipple.

—Miss Viola Godard, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Mapleton friends over Sunday.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—A shipment of leather has been made from the Saltillo tannery for the Paris exposition.

—Mrs. L. F. Baker has been visiting among friends in Blair county during the past two weeks.

—D. E. Parker, of Kipple, was circulating among friends in Mapleton two or three days of the past week.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—A marriage license has been issued in Blair county to W. H. Harman, of Altoona, and Miss Annie Shope, of Saltillo, this county.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—A oral institute will be held at Mapleton Saturday, February 24th. Programme will be published in the next issue of the ITEM.

—Dr. Elmer Hudson, of Shade Gap, has gone to Georgia for the winter, where he hopes to have his rheumatism relieved by a change of climate.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—It is said that the next move by the railroads in steel production will be the building of steel cabin cars, and that plans for the building of them are being prepared by a large works.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Pittsburg; Mrs. John McLaughlin and daughter, of Harrisburg, and Miss Nannie Kauffman, of Lewistown, were guests of Mapleton friends the latter part of last week.

—George Kimberling died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miles Ripple, in Union township about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been in ill health for several months. We are without further particulars.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—W. Harry Fisher died at his home in Huntingdon last Thursday. Deceased was a native of Huntingdon and for many years conducted a restaurant opposite the depot. He was aged 64 years and had been in ill health from heart trouble for more than two years. His wife, two sons and one daughter survive him.

—Assassin Lane Stroud, who tried to murder Thomas Bogan at Spruce Creek on Monday morning, while Bogan was asleep in his shanty, was captured at the Dorothy Coke works, at Latrobe on Wednesday, and brought to Huntingdon jail. He admitted that he did the shooting. Bogan is still in a serious condition at the Altoona hospital.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—Sylvania Penn Gettys died at his home in Allegheny city Monday night. He had been ill since December with a complication of liver and heart trouble. Deceased spent his boyhood days in Mapleton, his parents Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George W. Gettys, being among the pioneer settlers of this town. The doctor died here in 1873. Sylvania was the youngest child and was aged about 43 years. After the death of his parents he secured a position railroading and made that the occupation of his life. He was married but we have no information as to his family. Two sisters survive him.

—In the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, electricity is employed for guard duty. A fence of fine wire mesh about eight feet high surrounds an inclosure in which there are a number of fine game birds. It was found that rats, cats, etc., climed over this so that two copper wires were stretched all around the top of the fence about an inch and a half above it and some distance apart. A switchboard was put on the side of an attendant's house and at dark the watchman turns on the electric current, which is supplied from the electric light wires. The silent watchman accomplishes remarkable results in killing the predatory animals.

—There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failuse so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange, No. 6, P. of H., of Huntingdon county, will convene in the hall of Mapleton Grange, No. 1134, Wednesday and Thursday, February 14th and 15th, 1900. The first session will be called to order at 7.30 on Wednesday evening.

PUBLIC MEETING, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Music. Topic, "Why Do I Belong to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and Labor for Its Advancement?" opened by T. O. Milliken; discussion by all present.

Music. Topic, "What Effect Has Home Influence in the Moulding of Character?" opened by R. S. Seeds; discussion by S. A. Norris; question box.

THURSDAY MORNING session opens at 9 o'clock; music; reading minutes of last meeting; appointing committees. Welcome address by J. G. Hicks; response by E. B. Haremcame; topic, "To what Extent Are Farmers Benefited by the Present Revival in Business?" opened by T. M. Wood; discussion by J. L. Enyeart. Topic, "How Can Farming be Improved?" opened by A. W. Wright; discussion by W. O. Duff; question box.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON session opens at 1 o'clock; music; installation of officers and transacting business relating to the Pomona Grange; question box.

THURSDAY EVENING session opens at 7.30 in the fifth degree, when the degree of Pomona will be conferred in full form.

A full attendance is requested.

J. L. ENYEART,
Master.

D. M. SUMMERS,
Secretary.

The "Little Blue Book."

A neat, compact pocket volume containing the time-tables of all the railroads in Pennsylvania. Should be in the possession of every traveling man, hotel, business man and business firm in the state. It is published monthly, with all corrections up to date, at one dollar per year. Single copies ten cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Address, "Little Blue Book," Milton, Pa.

Jacob Andrew Turnbaugh.

Jacob A. Turnbaugh died at his home in this place at 10:30 o'clock, Friday evening, February 2, 1900, of tuberculosis, after an illness of five months' duration.

Deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turnbaugh, of Mansville, Perry county and was born on the homestead January 13, 1865. He came to Mapleton about twelve years ago and January 1, 1890 was married to Miss Susan Kinkead, an estfmable lady of this place. His married life was spent in this community and he was very much respected as a citizen and as a neighbor. For many years he fed the mill at the works of the Mapleton Sand Company and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his employers. He was an earnest seeker after the truth but was never satisfied of his acceptance with his Savior until a few days before his death. His wife, three sons and one daughter mourn the death of an affectionate husband and father. He is also survived by four brothers and three sisters. They are John, of Chicago; Frank, David and James, of Perry county; Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Fry and Mrs. Jane Christ, of Newport, Pa. Mr. Turnbaugh held membership in Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., and in Mapleton Grange, No. 1134, P. of H., and was an active worker in both organizations.

The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery Sunday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. B. C. Shaw, assisted by Rev. H. Treverton, being held in the U. B. church. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community.

Mrs. Adaline Morgan Willard.

Mrs. Ada Willard, wife of S. S. Willard, and familiarly known to most of our people as Ada Morgan, died at her home in New Bloomfield, Perry county, Saturday morning, February 3d, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

Deceased was a daughter of William H. and Sarah Jane Morgan and was born at Huntingdon Furnace, this county, December 9, 1862, hence was aged 37 years, 1 month and 24 days. Her father was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. In March, 1867, her mother married W. H. Barkley and died in Mapleton December 1, 1886. Although the home of the deceased was at Mapleton not much of her life was spent here. She attended Soldiers' Orphans' schools at Loysville, Cassville, McCallisterville and Mount Joy and subsequently graduated at the Lock Haven Normal school. She taught school for a few years and about eighteen years ago was teacher of the advanced school at this place. During these periods she endeared herself to many people in this community who were pleased to be numbered among her friends. While teaching here she professed religion and united with the M. E. church. Her experience was very bright. August 8, 1885, she was married to S. S. Willard, of Perry county. To them four children were born. Two of the children died in early life and one son was killed at Mexico at the same time that his grandfather, Rev. Philip Willard, met death in July, 1893. The husband and one son survive. She is also survived by two sisters and two brothers. They are Mrs. Amanda Chamberlain, of Washington, Pa., Mrs. Ella Madden, of Allegheny, George W. Morgan, of Mapleton, and William H. Morgan, of Primrose, Pa. The remains were interred at New Bloomfield yesterday morning.

—"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mrs. John L. Bash.

Isabel G., wife of Select-Councilman John L. Bash, of No. 278 Garfield street, Twentieth Ward, Johnstown, died at 6.20 o'clock Saturday morning, of a complication of diseases, after a long illness, during which she had suffered exceedingly, aged sixty-one years, one month and fifteen days.

Mrs. Bash was a daughter of John and Sarah Walls, and was born in Hare's valley. Her mother died in that section many years ago and her father passed away in Johnstown about twelve years since. She was a sister of Amon Walls and Mrs. Irwin Horrell, of Somerset street, Johnstown; Ralph Walls, of West Taylor township, Cambria county; Wesley Walls, of Oklahoma Territory; Mrs. Jane McConahy, of Mapleton; Mrs. Rachel Huvler, of the State of Kansas, and of Mrs. Emily Cornelius, also of Kansas. Another sister —Mrs. Caroline Edwards—died in Johnstown nine years ago.

On January 15, 1858, at the home of her parents, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with John L. Bash, who survives her, together with the following children: Misses Ida V. and Eurie I. Bash, teachers in the Johnstown public schools; Rev. Dr. Appleton Bash, a Methodist minister located at Beaver, Pa., and Ella, wife of Rev. E. G. Loughry, pastor of the M. E. church at Latrobe. Irvin Bash, another son, was killed in the Cambria works, Johnstown, January 18, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Bash went from this county to Johnstown in 1868, and, after living there five years, removed to Morrellville about 1873, and resided there ever since.

Mrs. Bash was a kind and loving mother, a sympathizing neighbor and a devout Christian. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since girlhood, and at the time of her death was a member of the F-Street church of that denomination.

The funeral took place Monday afternoon. Services were conducted at the house at 1 o'clock, interment being made later in Hill Rest cemetery.

—DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled for piles, injuries and skin diseases. It is the original Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

In making this announcement I wish to say that I was born and raised in Huntingdon county, and have lived here all my life. From the time I cast my first vote, until now, I have always been identified with the Republican party, always supporting its nominees, and always abiding by the will of the majority, even though at times contrary to my individual judgment and preferences, recognizing that our government is founded upon the principle that the majority should rule, and that any departure from this principle meant revolution and disorganization.

Owing to the early date fixed for the convention, and the unseasonable time of the year, it may not be possible for me to see each Republican personally, as I would like to do, and mean to do, if in my power; therefore I ask you to give my candidacy your consideration, promising you, that in the event of my nomination and election, I shall give to your interests and the interests of my constituents, the same devotion and attention that I have always given to my own private and personal interest and business.

Respectfully yours,
O. L. STEWART.

Huntingdon, Pa.

—"After doctors failed to cure me of pneumonia I used One Minute Cough Cure and three bottles of it cured me. It is also the best remedy on earth for whooping cough. It cured my grandchildren of the worst cases," writes Jno. Berry, Loganton, Pa. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. Children always like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam. J. L. Houck.

Court Notes.

February term of Court opened on Monday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock.

The Constables were sworn to their returns.

The Grand jury was sworn and E. P. Walker, of Alexandria, was made foreman.

In the matter of the report of Will J. Forbes, auditor appointed fo distribute balance in the hands of Simpson A. Shoop, trustee to sell the real estate of John Shoop, late of Union township, deceased, report referred back to auditor to make distribution in accordance with decree filed.

Report of Thomas F. Bailey, auditor to distribute balance in hands of W. C. Knode, executor of Joseph Knode, late of Porter township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

In re estate of Casper Shoup, late of Tell township, deceased, in partition, inquest confirmed and rule on heirs awarded.

Real estate of John W. Ayers, late of Jackson township, deceased, ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

Order of sale continued in estate of Jacob B. Harker, late of Lincoln township, deceased.

G. Chal. Port appointed guardian of William Barrick, minor child of Mrs. Mary Barrick, late of Huntingdon, deceased.

Charles E. Taylor appointed guardian of Seibert Taylor and Roy H. Taylor, minor children of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Tod township, deceased.

In re estate of Levi Piper, late of Dublin township, deceased, order of sale of real estate continued.

Sale of real estate of Patrick McCormick, late of Dudley borough, deceased, to Samuel O'Neal, confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate of Reuben Donelson, late of Lincoln township, deceased, continued.

Sale of real estate of John Tate, late of Brady township, deceased, in partition, continued.

In re estate of Mary Ann Garland, late of Beaver county, deceased, A. F. Graine, guardian of the minor children of Jeanette Grine, authorized to sell real estate of said minors in Alexandria and Porter township.

Sale of real estate of Elizabeth Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

In re estate of John Cochran, late of Huntingdon, deceased, inquest awarded to make partition of real estate.

Mary McKinstry, guardian of Margaret McGowan, minor child of Washington and Belle McGowan, late of Shade Gap, deceased, authorized to use all of the pension money of ward for her support.

Sale of the real estate of John Cypher, late of Carbon township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

In re rule in estate of Richard Silverthorn, late of Tell township, deceased, to show cause why certain real estate should not be sold to pay balance of legacy of Martha Belle Vaughn, the court handed down an opinion making the rule absolute and ordering a sale of the real estate unless said legacy be paid in thirty days.

In the matter of the several resorts of J. F. Schock on the accounts in the estate of John Armitage, late of Huntingdon, deceased, the same were confirmed absolutely by the court.

In re rule on J. R. Simpson, administrator c.t.a. of John Armitage, late of Huntingdon, deceased, to give additional security, rule discharged.

In re rule on Joseph Dewalt to show cause why he as trustee should not be subrogated to rights of plaintiff in No. 4, Dec. term, 1895, same continued.

Miles Bowman, committee of William Bowman of Jackson township, discharged, and Samuel Croyle appointed in his stead.

In re libel in divorce in case of Andrew Parson vs. Ellen Parson, service of subpoena by publication ordered.

In re Edward Duff, administrator of Jane P. Whipple vs. Mrs. Susan Whipple, rule granted to show cause why Sue Whipple and J. S. Davison should not join as plaintiffs.

Charles C. Brewster appointed Commissioner "de lunatico inquirendo" in case of Carrie N. Bellman, of Alexandria.

In re bill in equity in case of McPherran vs. McPherran, answer of defendant filed.

Rule to show cause why W. M. Hampton should not be discharged from custody.

In re libel in divorce in the case of H. W. Abbott vs. Minerva Abbott, appointment of R. W. Williamson as master continued.

In re libel in divorce in case of Minnie L. Latta vs. William C. Latta, alias subpoena awarded.

Order of sale of realty in assigned estate of Alexander Decker, of Huntingdon, continued.

In re libel in divorce, Annie L. Irey vs. Frank B. Irey, pluries subpoena awarded.

In re libel in divorce, Mary M. Green vs. Milton O. Green, alias subpoena awarded.

In re George W. Horning vs. Huntingdon County Poor District and Certiorari to Justice of the Peace, record of docket of Henry Rudy, J. P., filed.

Sale of real estate of August Roache, of Carbon towuship, by his assignee, awarded for payment of debts.

In re George E. Mentzer for use of James Elliott vs. Jerry Mentzer, new trial refused.

In re libel in divorce in case of Venie Giles vs. Frank B. Giles, report of R. A. Orbison, master, filed and decree of divorce ordered on payment of costs.

In re William Grimison vs. H. Grownover, rule to stay Fi. Fa. and open judgment discharged.

In re libel in divorce in case of Sydney T. Isett vs. Joanna Isett, attorney fee and expenses of witnesses of respondent allowed.

The court handed down an opinion overruling exceptions to report of Charles C. Brewster, auditor appointed to distribute fund in hands of the sheriff arising from sale of personal property of E. C. Wells and report was confirmed absolutely.

—"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koontz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

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Never Disappoints

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

HOW TO GET OFFICE Write for Free Catalog of Home Instruction by the Government Office Training School, Washington, D. C. Women Eligible. Positions Permanent

Why Her Letters Were Not Delivered.

The Postoffice Department has been bothered a great deal lately by a certain woman who has been complaining about the mails to Manila and the apparent neglect to deliver the letters she has been sending to her sweetheart, who is a soldier in the army. So persistent were her complaints that the department determined to pay cable tolls on an inquiry to Manila to find out why the twenty-two letters the woman claimed she had mailed had not reached the soldier. The inquiry has just been answered by the postal officials in the Philippines. The report states that the soldier was traced to the firing lines and acknowledged receiving his letters. He said he had not only received his mail promptly and regularly, but that he had received twenty-two letters from a woman who insisted upon writing to him, although he did not intend to answer her.—Washington Correspondence New York Mail and Express.

Pay in Rings.

It is interesting to note that the early Egyptian custom of paying gold in the form of rings has not entirely died out in Africa at the present day, and that English merchants trading with the Congo are quite accustomed to receiving gold in the form of rings, frequently ornamented with the signs of the zodiac in relief.

Maryland's tomato pack last year was nearly 3,000,000 cases, one-third of the entire pack of the United States.

Nervous Women

are ailing women. When a woman has some female trouble she is certain to be nervous and wretched.

With many women the monthly suffering is so great that they are for days positively insane, and the most diligent efforts of ordinary treatment are unavailing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

comes promptly to the relief of these women. The letters from women cured by it proves this. This paper is constantly printing them.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham should also be secured by every nervous woman. This costs nothing. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Governor Taylor Proclaimed a State of Rebellion and Adjourned the Legislature.

GOEBEL TAKES THE OATH

Assuming Official Prerogatives He Issued an Order Calling On the Militia to Disperse.

Governor Taylor Prevented the Legislature From Meeting—That Body, However, Met in Secret Session and Declared Goebel Elected Governor—Chief Justice Administered the Oath of Office—Lawmakers and Soldiers in a Race—Various Attempts of the Legislators to Meet During the Day—Governor Taylor's Proclamation Declared That a State of Insurrection Existed and Ordered the Legislature to Meet in London, a Little Town in the Mountain District.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock p. m. Wednesday sworn in as Governor of Kentucky and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of Lieutenant-Governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally Governor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant-General Daniel Collier from office and appointed General Job B. Castleman, of Louisville, as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes.

The plan to make Goebel Governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had heard the contests for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham, and that the boards intended to report their findings to the Legislature, but that they had been prevented from so doing by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the Legislature adjourned.

The statement then goes on to say that the members of the Legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and each man, as he signed the paper, announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the office. The statement is signed by a majority of the members of both houses.

Until this unexpected and unlooked-for action the Republicans had the upper hand in the fight. Governor Taylor at 10 o'clock a. m. issued the following proclamation:

"To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby by this proclamation adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

"Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m. W. S. TAYLOR,
"Governor of Kentucky.

"By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State."

All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and countermarched. Drills in the street were frequently held, in order that the men might be warmed by exercise after they had remained in the biting wind. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the Opera House was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol Hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which former Governor Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the Court House against the possible coming of the members of the Legislature with the intention of declaring that not William S. Taylor, but William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Copies of the Governor's proclamation were sent to the State House. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls stood Colonel Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers, completely blocking up the stair. Colonel Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, which he handed to each member of the House as they passed him. It was a copy of Governor Taylor's proclamation. Colonel Williams permitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Stone, and a few Representatives to pass up stairs. Then the main body came tramping through the doorway and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant.

Loud cries and exclamations filled the air and Colonel Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted:

"Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the Governor of Kentucky, which I will read."

He then read the proclamation in a loud voice and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the crowd.

The legislators were coming in too rapidly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it impossible for any explanation to be given to the late comers. Adjutant-General Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished, a representative shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, where is London?"

"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice.

The good humor soon died away, however, and shouts of indignation were heard from the Democratic members.

Then loud above the tumult came a voice clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heathen and hounds. Let's go to the Opera House."

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the door and down the broad steps streamed the crowd, hastening along St. Clair street toward the Opera House. Close behind came General Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, who was standing by the steps; a few quick orders were given by that officer, and away toward the Opera House went the soldiers on the dead run.

It was not a parade. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk, and handicapped themselves by the numerous posts, boxes and pedestrians that filled the way.

When the lawmakers arrived all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the Opera House, the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank, with fixed bayonets. General Lyons, the oldest and most corpulent man in the House, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did, with the remark:

"It does not look as though a quorum will get in."

Thomas Heffner, owner of the Opera House, demanded that the members of the Legislature should be admitted. It was private property, he claimed, and the militia had no right to keep anybody from it. He was completely ignored by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray.

Speaker Trimble stepped up to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray and demanded entrance to the hall. It was refused. Turning around, Mr. Trimble addressed the crowd:

"Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the Opera House. We will now adjourn to the Court House."

Away went the crowd with good-natured yells of derision at the soldiers, who had orders to remain at the Opera House, and could not leave.

The triumph of the lawmakers was short-lived. Before they had gone one hundred feet from the Opera House, around the corner swung a second company of soldiers directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on, and away went the dignified Senators and Representatives down the street, in a cloud of dust, yelling like a pack of Indians. Alongside ran the soldiers.

It was the same story over again, and the legislators were permitted to look at the outside of the Court House, while the soldiers held the path. General Collier had arrived by this time, and Speaker Trimble, advancing from the crowd, said:

"Don't shoot, General."

"I am not going to create any tronble. I won't shoot unless I have to," was the reply.

"We wish to be admitted to the Court House," said Mr. Trimble.

Both men were smiling.

"It cannot be done, gentlemen," said the General calmly.

This settled it for the time being, at least, and the crowd melted away, determined, however, to hold a meeting later, somewhere, and somehow.

Speaker Trimble announced that "the Legislature will now adjourn subject to my call."

All the crowds had dispersed. It was decided by the military authorities that if another attempt at meeting was made to arrest all concerned in the gathering and lock them up.

NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

Unless the State Authorities, Unable to Maintain Order, Call For Assistance.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—No interence by the Federal authorities in the Kentucky troubles is looked for by the officials here, at least not so long as the State authorities are able to control the situation.

If, however, the situation should become so serious that the State authorities are unable to deal with it and should call upon the Federal Government for assistance to suppress the disorder, troops would, of course, be sent.

But this would only be done as a last resort and upon the representations of the State officials that they had exhausted all their resources and were powerless to cope with the situation.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEETS.

All Parties United For the Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

LONDON (By Cable).—The seventh session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened with the customary formalities. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir M. S. Biddulph, summoned the Commons to the House of Lords, where the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Salisbury, read the Queen's speech.

Her Majesty exhorted all Englishmen to stand by the Government and prosecute the war against the Boers until victory is won.

"I am confident," she says, "I shall not look to my subjects in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought the struggle for the maintenance of my Empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion."

The valor of the English troops is highly praised and Her Majesty expresses great sorrow at the awful loss of life. Gratification is also expressed at the loyalty shown by the colonies.

The debates were not remarkable in either house. Lord Salisbury's was the strongest speech of the day, and was full of dignity and power. The opposition leaders were not aggressive in either house.

The Irish members have celebrated the Boer victories by voting unanimously for reunion of their party, and Mr. Chamberlain has thus done something in South Africa for Irish Home Rule.

The one thing that stood out in both Houses was the absolute unanimity of both parties on one point: Every speaker was emphatic in this, that the war should be prosecuted to its end with a determination and completeness that would leave no room for the possibility of its recurrence in South Africa.

GIRL RELEASED FROM THE HAREM

Italy's Ultimatum to the Turkish Government Was Heeded.

CONSTANTINOPLE (By Cable).—The Italian Embassy sent an ultimatum to the Porte in regard to the Italian girl, Sylvia Gemeli, who was placed in a harem by a Turkish officer. The Porte had previously refused to release the girl on the ground that she was of age and had embraced Islamism.

The ultimatum stated that, unless the girl was handed over to the embassy within twenty-four hours, diplomatic relations would be broken off.

The Government subsequently directed that the girl be released and she was turned over the Italian representative.

THE DEATH OF GOEBEL.

Beckham Takes the Oath of Office as Governor of Kentucky.

TAYLOR MAINTAINS HIS GROUND.

William Goebel Succumbs at Frankfort to Assassin's Wound — His Last Wish Was That the Peace Should be Kept—Manifesto of His Friends—Democrats Will Meet at Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special). — Governor William Goebel, one of the executives of Kentucky, died at sixteen minutes past seven Saturday evening, from a wound made by a bullet fired from an ambush. His last words were a warning to his followers to "keep cool." Efforts were made to delay the end until the arrival of his brother Justus from Arizona, but the brother arrived too late.

Goebelites in Frankfort were wild with grief and eager for revenge, but announcement of the Governor's death was withheld until the Democratic leaders could issue an appeal to their followers to keep the peace. Guards about the State House were doubled, but there was no trouble.

The announcement of Goebel's death was made at the Capitol Hotel by the distribution of the following circular, which had been prepared during the afternoon, when it was certain that his death was a question of only a few hours:

"To the People of Kentucky: It is with the most profound sorrow that we announce the death of Senator William Goebel. In his last moments he counselled his friends to keep cool and bow to the law in all things. We, his friends and admirers, beg of the people of Kentucky in this hour of affliction to carefully abstain from any act of violence or any resort to mob law. It would be his wish, if he were alive, that there should be absolutely no stain left on his memory by any imprudent act of any who were his friends. The law is supreme and must in time be re-established, and all the wrongs he and his party have suffered will find their proper address.

"Joe C. S. Blackburn, J. B. McCreary, B. W. Bradburn, L. H. Carter, Speaker pro tem. of Senate; C. M. Lewis, Lewis McGuown, South Trimble, Speaker of the House; William S. Pryor, Urey A. Woodson, James A. Scott, C. C. McChord, John K. Hendrick, S. J. Shackelford."

When the announcement was made the corridor of the hotel was filled with friends of the Senator, and there followed a scene of sorrow unusual and in many ways remarkable. Men and women put their arms around one another's neck and wept on one another's shoulder.

Within an hour after the death of Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham, who had been declared elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, took the oath as Governor. As he did so, he uttered a prayer for divine help to do his duty and pledged himself to follow the policy adopted by Mr. Goebel.

Governor W. S. Taylor again plainly made an issue with the State courts, refusing to honor a writ of habeas corpus for a prisoner. Judge Moore, of the Franklin County Court, whose writ was ignored, declared that he would enforce the order. Judge Cantrill also issued an order prohibiting Governor Taylor from interfering with the sessions of the Legislature. No service was made on this, and a motion that it be made permanent will be decided at Georgetown.

An appeal to the Federal Court in Louisville on behalf of Taylor was met with the decision that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Governor Taylor said when he heard of Goebel's death: "I have taken the step that decides the matter, and I cannot draw back from the issue."

Governor Taylor himself had been inaccessible to visitors all the afternoon, even when they were close friends. He was more so after the news of Goebel's death reached him.

He was closeted in his private office, where he had been since Goebel was shot and where he has seen nobody but his closest friends and the newspaper reporters who represent papers that side with him in the controversy.

Two rewards have now been offered for the arrest of the man who fired the shot that killed Mr. Goebel. Governor Taylor sent for a friend and announced that he decided to offer a reward of $500 personally. He said he could not offer a reward of State money because he had not been requested to do so by the county authorities, as the law requires.

He would show his own anxiety to catch the assassin by a personal offer. The Judges of the Fiscal Court of Kentucky met and offered a reward of $1000. There is little doubt that the Democrats of the Legislature will carry out their purpose and supplement this with an offer of $50,000 reward for the capture of the man.

Governor Taylor ordered the release of Alonzo Walker, for the possession of whom Judge Moore had declared that Sheriff Suter would swear in a posse, and take possession of the Capitol grounds if such an extreme measure became necessary.

While not recognizing in his action the existence of the writ of habeas corpus which had been sworn out in behalf of Walker, Governor Taylor, by releasing the man, removed the most threatening sign of trouble.

It is announced that the Democratic seat of government for Kentucky will be established at Louisville.

The Republican members of the Legislature went to London, the small town in the mountains where Governor Taylor had summoned them to meet.

GREAT BRITAIN CEDES HER RIGHTS

Will Have No Voice in Nicaragua Canal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The United States and Great Britain have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the State Department and Lord Pauncefote of fully a year's duration.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically relinquishes any claims respecting a dual control of the Nicaragua Canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great interoceanic waterway.

Kinnaird's Erratic Flight.

Herbert Kinnaird, one of the cleverest young fellows in town, is chief cook and bottle washer in J. A. Beazley's furniture store. He is a first-class clerk, but there are many tricks of the trade he has yet to learn. On Saturday Mr. Beazley received a dozen wire mattresses, which were mashed down to a thickness of about eighteen inches and tied with rope.

Not knowing of the great force of the springs, Herbert got upon the bundle on his hands and knees and began cutting the ropes. All went well until the knife severed the last rope, when Herbert quickly left the earth and started on a sudden journey to what he supposed was the better land. After reaching a height ten or twelve feet his course changed, and the downward flight was begun. In the latter he cut a dash through a maple shade tree, knocking the back off a dresser, broke three chairs sitting on the sidewalk, and finally reached terra firma bearing some dozen cuts and scratches. The mattresses, when released, flew in all directions, and it is said one landed on the courthouse portico.—Lancaster (Ky.) Record.

Acceptable?

I should say so; they all say the same, too, when they get them. Who is there that would refuse such works of art when they can get them for almost nothing. Ask your grocer for a coupon book, which will enable you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c.

Sitting on the Left.

The automobile has accomplished at least one reform in vehicular travel. It has taught drivers to sit on the left and turn to the right.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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Hindoo young men are turning to Japan for instruction in science.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

Spain has had thirty-one years of war during the present century.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yelfott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

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Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: A Warning Sounded—The Talent of the Church of Christ is Undeveloped and Its Energy Dormant—The Enemy Profits by This.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how the cause of righteousness has lost many of its weapons and how they are to be recaptured and put into effective operation; text, I. Samuel xiii., 19-21: "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears. But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. Yet they had a file for the mattock, and for the coulters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."

What a galling subjugation for the Israelites! The Philistines had carried off all the blacksmiths and torn down all the blacksmiths' shops and abolished the blacksmiths' trade in the land of Israel. The Philistines would not even allow these parties to work their valuable mines of brass and iron, nor might they make any swords or spears. There were only two swords left in all the land. Yea, these Philistines went on until they had taken all the grindstones from the land of Israel, so that if an Israelitish farmer wanted to sharpen his plow or his axe he had to go over to the garrison of the Philistines to get it done. There was only one sharpening instrument left in the land, and that was a file, the farmers and mechanics having nothing to whet up the coulter and the goad and the pickax save a simple file. Industry was hindered and work practically disgraced. The great idea of these Philistines was to keep the Israelites disarmed, They might get iron out of the hills to make swords of, but they would not have any blacksmiths to weld this iron. If they got the iron welded, they would have no grindstones on which to bring the instruments of agriculture or the military weapons up to an edge.

Oh, you poor, weaponless Israelites, reduced to a file, how I pity you! But these Philistines were not forever to keep their heel on the neck of God's children. Jonathan, on his hands and knees, climbs up a great rock, beyond which were the Philistines, and his armor bearer, on his hands and knees, climbs up the same rock, and these two men, with their two swords, hew to pieces the Philistines, the Lord throwing a great terror upon them. So it was then; so it is now. Two men of God on their knees mightier than a Philistine host on their feet!

I learn, first, from this subject that it is dangerous for the church of God to allow its weapons to stay in the hands of its enemies. These Israelites might again and again have obtained a supply of swords and weapons—as, for instance, when they took the spoils of the Ammonites—but these Israelites seemed content to have no swords, no spears, no blacksmiths, no grindstones, no active iron mines, until it was too late for them to make any resistance. I see the farmers tugging along with their pickaxes and plow, and I say, "Where are you going with those things?" They say, "Oh, we are going over to the garrison of the Philistines to get these things sharpened!" I say, "You foolish men! Why don't you sharpen them at home?" "Oh," they say, "the blacksmiths' shops are all torn down, and we have nothing left us but a file!"

So it is in the church of Jesus Christ today. We are too willing to give up our weapons to the enemy. The world boasts that it has gobbled up the schools, and the colleges, and the arts, and the sciences, and the literature, and the printing press. Infidelity is making a mighty attempt to get all our weapons in its hand and then to keep them. You know it is making this boast all the time, and after awhile, when the great battle between sin and righteousness has opened, if we do not look out we will be as badly off as these Israelities, without any swords to fight with and without any sharpening instruments. I call upon the superintendents of literary institutions to see to it that the men who go into the classrooms to stand beside the Leyden jars, and the electric batteries, and the microscopes and telescopes, be children of God, not Philistines.

The Tyndallean thinkers of our times are trying to get all the intellectual weapons in their own grasp. We want scientific Christians to capture the science, and scholastic Christians to capture the scholarship, and philosophic Christians to capture philosophy, and lecturing Christians to take back the lecturing platform. We want to send out against Schenkel and Strauss and Renan a Theodore Christlieb of Bonn and against the infidel scientists of the day a God-worshiping Silliman and Hitchcock and Agassiz. We want to capture all the philosophical apparatus and swing around the telescopes on the swivel until through them we can see the morning star of the Redeemer, and with mineralogical hammer discover the Rock of Ages, and amid the flora of all realms find the Rose of Sharon and the Lilly of the Valley. We want some one able to expound the first chapter of Genesis, bring to it the geology and the astronomy of the world, until, as Job suggested, "the stones of the field shall be in league" with the truth and the stars in their course shall fight against Sisera. Oh, church of God, go out and recapture these weapons!

Let men of God go out and take possession of the platform. Let any printing presses that have been captured by the enemy be recaptured for God, and the reporters, and the typesetters, and the editors, and the publishers swear all allegiance to the Lord God of truth. Ah, my friend, that day must come, and if the great body of Christian men have not the faith or courage or the consecration to do it, then let some Jonathan on his busy hands and on his praying knees climb up on the rock of hindrance and, in the name of the Lord God of Israel, slash to pieces those literary Philistines. If these men will not be converted to God, then they must be overthrown.

Again, I learn from this subject what a large amount of the church's resources is actually hidden and buried and undeveloped. The Bible intimates that that was a very rich land, this land of Israel. It says, "The stones are iron, and out of the hills thou shalt dig brass," and yet hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth of this metal was kept under the hills. Well, that is the difficulty with the church of God at this day. Its talent is not developed. If one-half of its energy could be brought out, it might take the public iniquities of the day by the throat and make them bite the dust. If human eloquence were consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, it would in a few years persuade the whole earth to surrender to God. There is enough undeveloped energy in this city to bring all the United States to Christ, enough of undeveloped Christian energy in the United States to bring the whole world to Christ, but it is buried under strata of indifference and under whole mountains of sloth. Now, is it not time for the mining to begin and the pickaxes to plunge and for this buried metal to be brought out and put into the furnaces and turned into howitzers and carbines for the Lord's host?

The vast majority of Christians in this day are useless. The most of the Lord's battalion belong to the reserve corps. The most of the crew are asleep in the hammocks. The most of the metal is under the hills. Oh, is it not time for the church of God to rouse up and understand that we want all the energies, all the talent and all the wealth enlisted for Christ's sake? I like the nickname that the English soldiers gave to Blucher, the commander. They called him "Old Forwards." We have had enough retreats in the church of Christ; let us have a glorious advance. And I say to you as the general said when his troops were afrighted—rising up in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind, he lifted up his voice until 20,000 troops heard him crying out, "Forward, the whole line!" We want all the laymen enlisted. Ministers are numerically too small. They do the best they can. They are the most overworked class on earth. Many of them die of dyspepsia because they cannot get the right kind of food to eat or, getting the right kind, are so worried that they take it down in chunks. They die from consumption coming from early and late exposure.

If a novelist or a historian publishes one book a year, he is considered industrious. But every faithful pastor must originate enough thought for three or four volumes a year. Ministers receive enough calls in a year from men who have maps and medicines and lightning rods and pictures to sell to exhaust their vitality. They are bored with agents of all sorts. They are set in drafts at funerals and poisoned by the unventilated rooms of invalids and waited upon by committees who want addresses made until life becomes a burden to bear. It is not hard study that makes ministers look pale. It is the infinity of interruptions and botherations to which they are subjected. Numerically too small! It is no more the work of the pulpit to convert and save the world than it is the work of the pew. If men go to ruin, there will be as much blood on your skirts as on mine.

Let us quit this grand farce of trying to save the world by a few clergymen, and let all hands lay hold of the work. Give us in all our churches two or three aroused and qualified men and women to help. In most churches today five or ten men are compelled to do all the work. A vast majority of churches are at their wits' end how to carry on a prayer meeting if the minister is not there, when there ought to be enough pent up energy and religious force to make a meeting go on with such power that the minister would never be missed. The church stands working the pumps of a few ministerial cisterns until the buckets are dry and choked, while there are thousands of fountains from which might be dipped up the waters of eternal life. Before you and I have the sod pressing our eyelids we will under God decide whether our children shall grow up amid the accursed surroundings of vice and shame or come to an inheritance of righteousness. Long, loud, bitter will be the curse that scorches our grave if, holding within the church to-day enough men and women to save the city, we act the coward or the drone. I wish I could put enough moral explosives under the conventionalities and majestic stupidities of the day to blow them to atoms and that then, with 50,000 men and women from all the churches knowing nothing but Christ and a desire to bring all the world to Him, we might move upon the enemy's works. For a little while heaven would not have trumpets enough to celebrate the victories.

Again, I learn from this subject that we sometimes do well to take advantage of the world's grindstones. These Israelites were reduced to a file, and so they went over to the garrison of the Philistines to get their axes and their goads and their plows sharpened. The Bible distinctly states it—the text which I read at the beginning of the service—that they had no other instruments now with which to do this work, and the Israelites did right when they went over to the Philistines to use their grindstones. My friends, is it not right for us to employ the world's grindstones? If there be art, if there be logic, if there be business faculty on the other side, let us go over and employ it for Christ's sake. The fact is we fight with too dull instruments. We hack and we maul when we ought to make a clean stroke. Let us go over among sharp business men and among sharp literary men and find out what their tact is and transfer it to the cause of Christ. If they have science and art it will do us good to rub against it.

In other words, let us employ the world's grindstones. We will listen to their music, and we will watch their acumen, and we will use their grindstones, and will borrow their philosophical apparatus to make our experiments, and we will borrow their printing presses to publish our Bibles, and we will borrow their rail trains to carry our Christian literature, and we will borrow their ships to transport our missionaries That was what made Paul such a master in his day. He not only got all the learning he could get of Dr. Gamaliel, but afterward, standing on Mars hill and in crowded thoroughfare, quoted their poetry, and grasped their logic, and wielded their eloquence, and employed their mythology until Dionysius, the Areopagite, learned in the schools of Athens and Heliopolis, went down under his tremendous powers.

That was what gave Thomas Chalmers his power in his day. He conquered the world's astronomy and compelled it to ring out the wisdom and greatness of the Lord until, for the second time, the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. That was what gave to Jonathan Edwards his influence in his day. He conquered the world's metaphysics and forced it into the service of God until not only the old meeting house at Northampton, Mass., but all Christendom, felt thrilled by his Christian power. Well, now, my friends, we all have tools of Christian power. Do not let them lose their edges. We want no rusty blades in this fight. We want no coulter that cannot rip up the glebe. We want no axe that cannot fell the trees. We want no goad that cannot start the lazy team. Let us get the very best grindstones we can find, though they be in possession of the Philistines, compelling them to turn the crank while we beat down with all our might on the swift revolving wheel until all our energies and faculties shall be brought up to a bright, keen, sharp, glittering edge.

Again, my subject teaches us on what a small allowance Philistine iniquity puts a man. Yes, these Philistines shut up the mines, and then they took the spears and the swords; then they took the blacksmiths; then they took the grindstones, and they took everything but a file. Oh, that is the way sin works! It grabs everything. It begins with robbery and ends with robbery. It despoils this faculty and that faculty and keeps on until the whole nature is gone. Was the man eloquent before, it generally thickens his tongue. Was he fine in personal appearance, it mars his visage. Was he affluent, it sends the sheriff to sell him out. Was he influential, it destroys his popularity. Was he placid and genial and loving, it makes him splenetic and cross, and so utterly is he changed that you can see he is sarcastic and rasping and that the Philistines have left him nothing but a file.

Tool Making

If the human race continues to exist and to advance in morals, comfort and elegance of living, tool making must begin and must be carried to what now appears to be a high development. What is the limit of the toolmaker's art, and when and where should or must tool making stop?

Commercially speaking, it must stop in any particular case when more tool making cannot cheapen the total time cost of production; if the demand for the product is unlimited, then the only limitation to tool making is the limit of human understanding and mechanical resources.

Broadly speaking, it is conceivable that in some special production tool making may be carried to a point where no further profitable advantage can be made, and it is also conceivable that there may be things useful and desirable to the few, which cannot by improvement of quality and lowering of cost be made useful and desirable to the many. Speaking narrowly from existing facts and conditions, it seems probable that the limit of tool making has never been reached in any particular case.—Engineering Magazine.

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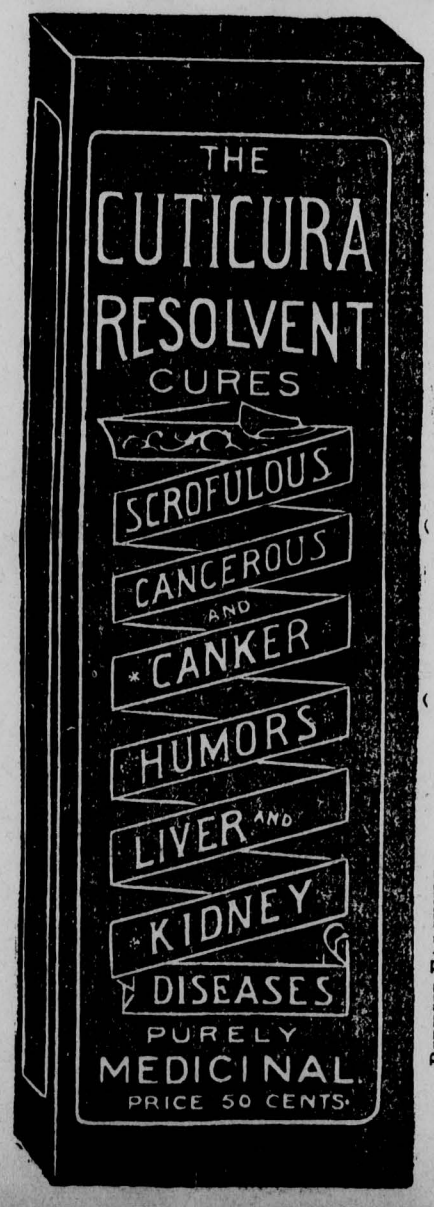
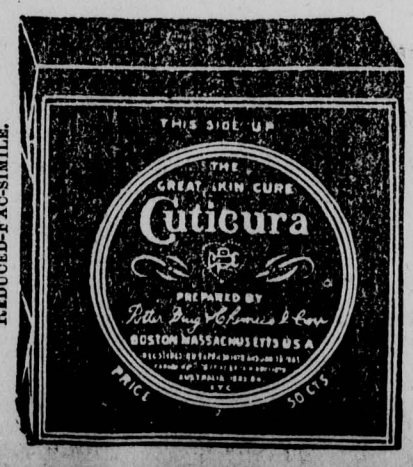


Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Spring Humors, free.



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REDUCED-FAC-SIMILE.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county will meet at their respective polling places on

Saturday. March 17th, 1900,

between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M., to elect instructed delegates to represent them in the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntingdon, Pa., on

Tuesday, March 20th, 1900,

at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating

One candidate for Congress
One candidate for State Senator
Two candidates for the Legislature
One candidate for Director of the Poor
One candidate for Jury Commissioner
One candidate for Coroner
Two candidates for Delegates to the Republican State Convention
One candidate for Delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the conference in the 18th Congressional District

Delegates to the County Convention will be elected by ballot.

Each candidate must report to the County Chairman and pay his assessment for expenses on or before Wednesday, March 7, 1900, or otherwise his name will not appear on the ticket, nor will he be eligible for nomination before the Convention. Candidates' names will appear on the ticket in order of their registration.

The representation will be as follows:

Alexandria	2	North Dublin	2
Ardenheim	2	North Porter	2
Barree	2	North Tell	2
Birmingham	2	Oneida	2
Broad Top City	2	Orbisonia	3
Carbon	2	Penn	2
Calvin	2	Petersburg	2
Cass	3	Puttstown	2
Cassville	2	Rockhill	2
Clay	2	Robertsdale	2
Coalmont	2	Saltillo	2
Cromwell	3	Shade Gap	2
Dudley	2	Shirleysburg	2
Franklin	2	Shirley	2
Grantsville	2	Smithfield	2
Greenwood Fur	2	South Brady	2
Henderson	2	South Dublin	2
Hill Valley	2	South Porter	3
Hopewell	2	South Tell	2
Hunt'gd'n 1st wd	3	Spruce Creek	2
2nd ward	4	Springfield	3
3d ward	4	Three Springs	2
4th ward	3	Tod	3
Jackson	2	Union	2
Juniata	2	Valley Point	2
Lincoln	2	Walker	2
Logan	3	Warriorsmark	4
Mapleton	3	West	2
Marklesburg	2		
Miller	2	Total	141
Morris	2		
Mount Union	3	Necessary to nominate	71
Mt. Union District	2		
North Brady	2		

W. B. SIMPSON, Secretary. L. H. BEERS, Chairman Co. Com.

For Assembly.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 20, 1900.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

DEAR SIRS:—Being a candidate for the nomination for the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the Republican County Convention this year, and feeling that, perhaps, some of the voters of the county might not know anything of my life, though I feel very thankful to the same for recognition in the past, I respectfully submit the following brief history of my my life:

I was born in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., August 16, 1855. Until the spring of 1873, I worked on my father's farm. In the spring of this year, owing to my intense desire to better my condition educationally, my parents permitted me to go to school. Having received the consent of my parents, my next necessity was to seek employment, that I might earn sufficient money to pay my expenses at school for one term. In May, 1873, I worked in Mr. Frank Helfright's brickyard, there earning the first money that I could call my own. In July of this same year, my father gave me five dollars ($5) with which to purchase books. Paying my tuition with the money I had earned during the spring and early summer, I now started to school at Cassville, this county, where I attended a school taught by Prof. J. C. Clarkson, better known as "Jason."

In the fall of 1875, I began to teach my first term of school at Latta Grove, Cass township, Huntingdon county. I taught five terms of school in Cass and Union townships, all adjoining schools.

While I was not a soldier, being too young, yet my father's family was represented in the war of the rebellion, five of my brothers having been in the service.

In the spring of 1883, I moved to the farm owned by my father-in-law, Philip Gosnell, near Cassville, where I followed the occupation of a farmer for a period of five years. At the end of this time, I came to Huntingdon where I engaged in the mercantile business which I have followed ever since.

Very respectfully,
J. OLIVER WRIGHT.

—John Dirr, Poseyville, Ind., says, "I never used anything as good as One Minute Cough Cure. We are never without it." Quickly breaks up coughs and colds. Cures all throat and lung troubles. Its use will prevent consumption. Pleasant to take. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Jeff Wright is expected to be taken to the hospital this week.

Mrs. Richard Chilcott and daughter Anna are threatened with a turn of grip.

The Misses Coder and Harper Wright took in the Newberg institute last Saturday.

Those who failed to get their ice houses filled the first cold snap finished up last week.

Madison Wright has recovered from his recent affliction sufficiently to resume hauling limestone.

I feel very sure that I am expressing the sentiments of this community when I say that I am sorry that J. E. Young is going to leave the Beavertown mill next spring.

Neighbor Abner Greenland was much worse last week. His doctor changed the medicine last Saturday since which time he has been better We sincerely hope it may continue.

I am sorry to learn of the serious illness of my friend Amon Horton, of Tod township. Amon is a first rate, good fellow who has the courage to speak his mind at all times and I sincerely hope for his speedy recovery.

Oliver Brown had the misfortune to lose his pocketbook last Sunday. It contained five one-dollar bills but no papers to tell where it belonged. I hope it may be found by an honest person.

The viewers appointed by the court to view the site for a bridge near the mouth of Raystown Branch performed their duty last Thursday and reported unanimously in favor of a bridge. There have been thirty-nine viewers on this site for a bridge and the road leading to it, thirty of which have reported favorably. Rev. James Lane, who was one of the last viewers on the road, said to the writer that it had already cost the county enough and he hoped this would settle it. I agree with the reverend and hope there will be no more fighting over it, as the bridge will be built in course of time and the sooner the better.

Watson Wright says he doesn't like to acknowledge that he is at all superstitious, but does acknowledge that he felt a little queer for a short time last Tuesday. He and his son, Oscar, were making ties near the top of Sideling Hill where the road leading from Cassville to Mill Creek crosses the top of the mountain, when they found a part of an army saddle and bridle and a saber. A part of the wood and leather was remaining, but as yet he has none of the bridle except one buckle and the bit. The bit is sound and right and the "U. S." is as plain as ever. Strange to tell, the saber is in good condition with the exception of a few spots of rust. It is 35 inches long from the guard to the point. The hilt has nearly all yielded to the ravages of time except the iron through the centre. The guard is of brass and well preserved. On the front side of the front plate of the guard are the letters "N. W. K." carved with a knife. The scabbard is all right in shape excepting a dinge on one side and the enamel is pretty much rusted off. It admits and gives up the saber all right. As to just how these equipments got there will ever remain a mystery unless these lines are seen by the soldier who rode the horse that carried them, which no doubt was the black horse that came to the home of Levi Smith, (now deceased), during the war, which was known as "Old Bill." Watson is naturally proud of his find and says he will polish the saber and scabbard in good shape. It will most likely occupy a conspicuous place in his house.

—"I had dyspepsia for years. No medicine was so effective as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It gave immediate relief. Two bottles produced marvelous results." writes L. H. Warren, Albany, Wis. It digests what you eat and cannot fail to cure. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, '96, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Kemedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-9t

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 60 days. Will pay $6.00 per ton. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

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OF
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CONTAINS BOTH.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Candy! Candy!

Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh... Mixed Candy

At only **7 cents** per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

A full line of

Lowney's Chocolates,

the best made.

Restaurant and Bakery.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

CASH PRICES

which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 7, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....		9.30	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50		12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55		10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55		12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2 10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood..... 5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham . 5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ... 5.45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton. 6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6 21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.55	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.38	11.12		6 32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 5 , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A M.	A.M
Balti 11	55	11.55	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55	4 05	
Phila.....11.48		11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York 2.13		2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7 13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5.	Mail, No. 3	Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3 13 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—Mrs. J. K. Miller, Newton Hamilton, Pa., writes, "I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the grandest salve made." It cures piles and heals everything. All fraudulent imitations are worthless. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Rev. John Palmer.

Rev. John Palmer died at his home in Dudley, January 28th. He was one of the landmarks of this county and his character is best set forth in the following sketch from the pen of his pastor, Rev. E. E. Harter.

John Palmer was born in Monmouth, South Wales, on August 15, 1828. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Harriet Matthews on January 28, 1850, and to them were born three children. The first two, who were born in Wales, could not stand the peculiar experiences common to the ocean voyage, and in 1854, when Mr. Palmer and his family emigrated to America, they were buried in the great deep. After landing on American soil he located at Cumberland, Md. In 1857 he removed to Broad Top. Here his wife died, leaving with him the third child, Tillie, an infant of two years. With this child in his arms he walked over one hundred miles to Wellersburg, Pa., where he left her with his parents, who had also come to this country and located there. That infant child of two years is now the widow of Rev. H. H. Stouffer, deceased, and now resides in Altoona. Mr. Palmer returned to Broad Top in 1861, and on the 16th of September of the same year was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Stinson, of Dudley. Three children are the result of this union: Harriet, now Mrs. C. H. Reed, of Dudley; Lillie B., wife of E. S. Hess. living in Johnstown, Pa., and John Wesley, of Dudley. On the eleventh day of August, 1862, Mr. Palmer was declared a citizen of the United States by the court at Huntingdon, Pa.

At the age of 21 Mr. Palmer was converted and joined the Christian church in South Wales. For some time he was a local preacher in that church. After locating near Cumberland he frequently preached to the miners, dug coal six days in the week, and on the seventh preached the gospel of Jesus Christ to his fellow laborers and their families. Shortly after locating permanently on Broad Top he sought to organize a Sunday school in the public school building, but was shut out by the powers that then ruled these parts. Mr. Palmer was not to be so easily defeated, and under an apple tree, where the village of Minersville is now located, the first Sunday school on Broad Top was organized. In the fall of that year Mr. L. T. Watson, a Quaker and an official of the B. T. R. R., gave him the railroad station in which to hold his Sunday school, providing he would put in the board seats after the departure of the train on Saturday, and remove the same and clean the station before the arrival of the train on Monday. This he did. In the meantime he purchased a ground lot for a church in Dudley, and by the help of those who were touched by his zeal had the Dudley union church erected and dedicated before the close of 1869. He became affiliated with the Protestant Methodist church in this country and was elected and ordained a deacon in its ministry on March 14, 1864, and an elder on September 8, 1878. All through the years he dug coal on week days and preached and superintended the Sunday school on Sundays. When the church of his choice withdrew from the mountain, the Methodist Episcopals, who are the only people who since worship in his church, have elected him and re-elected him superintendent of the Sunday school, and except in the very few instances when the two churches conflicted in polity, and which exceptions we may add to the credit of the man, in exhibiting the firmness of his conviction, he was an ardent supporter, by prayer, presence and effort, of all the undertakings of the M. E. people. Only a few weeks ago he rejoiced in the reopening of his church, and after hearing the preacher of the day, the Rev. Richard Hinkle, of Everett, feeling that death was not far away, he requested that Mr. Hinkle preach his funeral sermon. His body was the first to be carried into the newly re-opened church. On Tuesday the funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. Hinkle, assisted by Rev. W. C. Wasson, of Saxton, and Rev. E. E. Harter, of Dudley. His body was lead to the grave by over one hundred of his Sunday school children and followed by the largest concourse of people that has followed any man to his grave on this mountain. Rev. John Palmer was aged 71 years, 5 months and 13 days. Truly a great man has fallen.

Local Institute Proceedings.

Following are the proceedings of a local institute held at Latta Grove February 3, 1900, which opened at 1:30 p. m. by singing "The Tie That Binds."

Miss Azile C. Barr read an excellent paper, entitled "Success." "The secret of success is hard work. Be sure that your profession, your calling in life is a good one,—one sanctioned by God and goodness and stick to it, and you will be successful. Believe that you were made for the business and that no one else can do your part as you can do it yourself."

Malva Dell gave a recitation entitled, "Good-morning," followed by music, "March Along" The subject, "Our Boys and Girls" was very ably discussed by Milton Wright.

"Our boys are the noblest work of creation, our girls are the next. Without our boys we would have no nation, without our girls it would be a stagnation. From fifteen to twenty-one years is the formative period. Let a young man pass this season with pure morals and unstained reputation, showing command of himself, control of his passions and diligent application to duty, we need have little fear but that a good name will crown his mature years."

This subject was further discussed by R. P. Smith who said, "We, as parents, take too little interest in our boys and girls in regard to education. We should sacrifice our work and see that our children attend school regularly."

J. G. Hicks, I. N. Swope and M. C. Chilcote heartily endorsed what the former speakers had said.

The subject of "Drawing" was next taken up by J. O. Smith, who can certainly tell a story to perfection. He exhibited some very fine drawings which were very much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Smith thinks drawing is quite an aid in school work, and so it is.

The institute then sang "Proudly Wave" after which Herman Dell recited a poem, entitled, "Keep a Place for the Boys." The topic "Duties of Parents to the School," was discussed by I. N. Swope.

J. G. Hicks made some excellent remarks on the same subject. He says a child should never be allowed to enter school so young, as it comes in contact with influences to which its mind is more susceptible than it would be when older. Visit the schools frequently. Strive to become familiar with the methods taught. Investigate for yourself, then you can believe. See that you have directors who will look after the best interests of the school.

After a recitation by Miss Verna Dell entitled, "Wash-day in the Sky," Miss Gertrude Quarry read an excellent paper entitled, "The Little Things."

"This world is made up of little things to which we do not pay enough attention. Little things have done wonderful things for our country. Begin at the little things and they will grow to be great things. Men and women become great by doing little things." Recitation, Elda Stever, "The Point of View," recitation, Isaac Querry, "Lifes Burdens."

Two of the speakers being absent, Prof. J. G. Dell was asked to fill their places which he very eloquently did. He talked along the line of Public School Work and Literature.

"Do all you can to help the teacher build up the good qualities you have awakened in the child. Aim to understand the motives of the teacher. Encourage your children to read the very best literature. The teachers of Cass are always glad to have Prof. Dell in their midst. We heartily join in saying, come again.

After singing "Red, White and Blue," the institute adjourned.

LOTTA E. SMITH, Secretary.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-5t

Washington Institute.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Washington school, Cass township, February 17, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

1. Opening Address.....Miss Beulah Smith.
2. Discussion...."The Character That Wins" Miss Gertrude Quarry, S. A. McClain.
3. Discussion....."Reading" Milton B. Wright.
4. Paper....."Carelessness" Miss Lottie E. Smith.
5. "Drawing"....J. O. Smith.
6. Discussion....."Pull Where You Are Hitched." M. C. Chilcote, W. M. Hunter.

All who are interested in education are cordially invited. SECRETARY.

—Geo. Barbe, Mendota, Va., says, "Nothing did me so much good as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One dose relieved me, a few bottles cured me." It digests what you eat and always cures dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, 9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

WM. REED & SON.

GREAT MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, February 16th and 17th.

This sale offers splendid opportunities to people of an economical turn of mind. All muslin underwear has advanced in price at a wonderful rate. Everything we offer comes to you at less than the old prices which were very low. You will save much money by anticipating your wants for the coming season. Every kind of muslin underwear will be on display at economical prices.

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, nicely made of splendid material at 10 cents, 13 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents.

LADIES' GOWNS, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise in beautiful styles according to price—25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 98c., $1.00 and up to $3.50 each.

The children, too, have not been forgotten. We will offer pretty waists, night gowns, drawers, etc., at especially low prices.

The number of styles of the different lines makes it impossible to describe them, but for elegance of style, workmanship, fit and price the offerings of this sale are unsurpassed.

We include in this sale a large lot of Ladies' and Misses' Corsets at a reduction of one-half or more.

Misses' waists that were 25c. and 35c., at 15 cents.

Misses' waists that were 50c. at 25 cents.

Ladies' Double V Waists that were $1.00, now 50 cents.

Ladies' Corsets that were as high as $1.50, at 50 cents.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22. up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed	$11 to $30.
Sewing Machines	$16.
Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address, JERE B. REX, Executor, Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—W. S. Philpot, Albany, Ga., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than any pills I ever took." The famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks; Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

[After one of the late battles in Natal, an old Boer was found badly wounded, propped up among some rough boulders upon a kopje side; his rifle was laid idly by him, and the old man appeared to be waiting for death, and was quietly reading his Bible.]

It was out in the rain and the wind and the groans
I tended the wounded, foe and friend:
I thought with myself that the very stones
Of the grim veldt-side,
If they could, would have cried,
"Doctor! don't touch them; let death make an end!"

And presently, propped by a boulder gray,
A gray and grizzled old Boer I saw;
His whole right hand had been blown away;
But, quiet and calm,
He was reading a psalm
From a blood-stained book of the ancient law.

"Make haste and help me," the old psalm ran,
"Deliver me! haste to help me, Lord!
Let those who seek my h rt to a man
Be put to shame,
That so Thy name
Be great upon all who trust Thy word.

"Poor am I, Lord; Thou knowest how poor;
This hand shall never hold sickle again.
Lord, succor me!" groaned the gray-beard Boer;
"Tarry not! come
To take me home!
Lord, haste Thee, and help me out of this pain!"

And there, as he prayed in the rain and the wind,
To the the gray old Boer from the Orange Free State—
The man who had fought for cattle and kind
With his sons, and sons'
Sons less than their guns
To free his land from the men of their hate—

There came to his call the God of the psalm
The Helper of helpless after the fray,
And his face grew pale with a wonderful calm,
And the psalm-book dropped,
And the blood-jet stopped,
And the pain and the sorrow had passed away.

—H. D. Rawnsley.

Besieged by Panthers On a Canyon's Ledge.

EXPERIENCE OF A DISABLED HUNTER.

WE WERE hunting for big game among the Black Hills, and one day, when there were signs in the air of a coming snowstorm, I left camp on my own hook and wandered away for three or four miles. After an hour or two, as I stood resting beside a tree, a deer broke cover in front of me and only a pistol shot away. It was a fine buck, and he walked into the open as cool and unconcerned as if hunter had never thirsted for his life. I ought to have dropped him dead at that distance, but he fell at my fire, to get up and limp away, and, believing him to be wounded mortally, I followed at my best pace. The ground was rough and covered with young cedars, and, being a bit excited, I paid little heed to what was under foot.

Of a sudden I found myself falling, and, as I went down, I dropped my gun to clutch at the nearest branches. I went down 12 or 15 feet over the edge of a ravine, struck on my feet, and then plunged forward and brought up on a ledge or shelf about four feet wide by ten feet long. This shelf overhung a depth so black and dismal that I dared not wonder how far down it was to the tiny stream flowing over the rocks at the bottom. The ravine was about 15 feet wide, and directly opposite me, in a mass of rocks, was an opening which I knew at first glance to be the den of some wild animal.

I did not take note of these things at once, for in the fall I had broken two ribs and been badly bruised, and was almost unconscious for a quarter of an hour. When I rallied a bit I found a wall 15 or 20 feet high behind me, and as for the ravine in front, I could not have crossed or descended into it even had I not been injured. I had just taken in the situation when the sky grew dark, the wind swept up the ravine with a long-drawn moan, and snowflakes whirled thickly around my head. I could not tell at first how badly I was hurt, as most of my body seemed to be asleep, and I naturally hesitated to find out, remembering that I was miles from camp and could expect no help. I was lying quiet and hoping the pain soon would become easier, when I got such a shock as nearly put my wits to sleep again.

Directly in front of me, across the ravine, coming out of his den with great dignity, appeared the largest panther I ever had seen. He stood snuffing the air and looking full at me, and when I realized how helpless I was things turned dark, and I groaned in despair. It was only a fair leap for the beast across the ravine, and I expected him to make it at once and attack me; but as the minutes passed away and he still hesitated I began to wonder over his actions. He turned to the left and trotted along over the ground a distance of about 20 feet. Then he wheeled and passed the den by about the same distance the other way. When he had gone over this beat two or three times I discovered what was the matter. As he came toward me I got a clear view, and saw that he was stone blind. There was a white film over each eye, and he could not have seen a tree in his path.

A blind panther out for exercise—blind death trotting along in front of me, so helpless that he could not have made his eyes keep him from starvation. You have seen the panther confined in a cage, his limbs stiffened, his teeth broken and his savage nature toned down by long imprisonment and the sight of humanity until he scarcely snarls at the cane thrust to stir him up. This one, despite his misfortune, was lithe, supple, vigilant—a combination of strength and fierceness possessed only by the lion or the tiger. Disease or accident had blinded him, but he possessed every other power nature gives to the dreaded beast. Instinct had taught to him the lay of the ground. He may have passed over it a thousand times. His movements were as regular as the pendulum of a clock. Just so far down the ravine and return; just so far up the ravine and return. In going down he avoided a stunted cedar growing in a crevice in the rocks; in going up he avoided a bush which was in the direct path. Grace, litheness, strength, ferocity. The lower jaw was down, and I had a fine view of the fangs which could rend the hide of a horse. At every move the terrible claws clicked and grated—claws which would sink to the bone of a man's leg and then strip the quivering flesh off in bloody fragments. There was a curious fascination in watching the beast as he took his promenade. I forgot my pains as I rejoiced over his blindness. Had he been possessed of his natural vision—could he have but seen ever so little—he would have sprung upon me, fastened those yellow fangs in my throat, and in 30 seconds all would have been over. But he was blind, and I hoped he could not discover my presence if I remained quiet.

Of a sudden there was an alarm. The snow was falling more thickly, but the beast was so near that I could catch his every movement. As the wind whirled up the ravine it created an eddy, and from one of the circles of this eddy he got my scent. Stopping midway in his promenade, he reared up and sniffed the air with savage growls, and my heart beat so hard that it seemed as if he must surely hear it and follow the sound until his hot breath was on my face. Sniff—snuff—growl! To the right, to the left, straight ahead. After a minute he lost the scent, and then he stood stock still and uttered continuous growls as he waited to catch it again. No, not like a statue. His long tail swept the ground in a half circle, and his ears worked swiftly back and forth. Blind death waiting to rend and bite and tear and kill! After a minute he got the scent again. He reared up, whirled about three or four times as if on a pivot, and then he pointed full at me. A tape line 15 feet long would have covered the ground between us—between where I lay helpless and he half crouched for a spring. If the film could be torn from those sightless eyes, how they would glint and glitter and blaze! There was something in the sound of his low growling which chilled my blood—a menace, a warning of what was to come, which forced me to shut my eyes and utter a last prayer. Why does he hesitate? What delays his spring? He waited so long that I argued it out that his blindness reasoned against his ferocity. He had been blind for a year or two perhaps. He had never left the cave alone except to move up and down over that one route, and he probably feared a fall into the ravine if he ventured a spring. But he finally made up his mind to try it if the scent held. I could tell that by his continuous growls, by the ears laid flat back on his head, as you have seen in an angry cat; by the click of his claws on the flinty rock as he sought a foothold for a spring. As he was on the point of taking the leap the capricious breeze played him a trick. He suddenly lost the scent and walked slowly down the shelf to pick it up again, perhaps reasoning that I had moved my position.

Ten feet to the right he got it, and with a fierce snarl he crouched and made the leap.

Did the beast know the lay of the ground before losing his eyesight, or was it the subtle instinct given to the feline tribe? It was a clear leap of 15 feet—maybe a foot or two more. Only at that spot could he strike the shelf on which I stood. He rose in the air like a bird taking flight, described a graceful half-curve in the air, and landed so lightly that I felt rather than heard him. He was ten feet away from me, and he reared up and snuffed at the air in every direction. Up to that instant my broken ribs had given no pain. All of a sudden it seemed as if knives were cutting into the flesh, and I had to clench my hands and shut my teeth hard to prevent a scream from passing my lips. But for the wind and the snow the beast must have got my scent so close at hand. There was such a swirl that he was at fault, and he did not walk along the ledge. On the contrary, after about two minutes, he leaped back across the ravine and disappeared into his den. Then, with many a groan and half-suppressed ejaculation, I drew myself back until I rested against the cliff. I knew that my ribs were broken, and that unless discovered by accident I could never leave that ledge alive. It certainly had set in for a snowstorm, and it took only a few moments almost to hide me from sight under the white mantle. This was my salvation again. As the pain made me half unconscious, a full grown female panther, followed by a cub which may have been a year old, scrambled down the rocks on the opposite side of the ravine to the den of the blind beast. Some taint of my presence must have been in the air, even though so faint they could not locate me. They snarled in anger and sniffed at the air, and it seemed to me as if both looked directly at me for several seconds. If they did so I was so buried under the snow that they failed to make out what sort of an object I was. They finally turned and disappeared in the cave, but were out of sight only a moment. When they reappeared the blind panther was with them, and the three scrambled up the rocks and disappeared in the forest. There had been a killing somewhere, and they had come to conduct him to the feast. Perhaps they brought to him food now and then, but he must have had to go with them for water.

It mattered little to me whether the panthers went or remained. Had I been free from injury I believe I could have made my way up the cliff, though it was a dangerous climb, but with broken ribs I could do nothing but wait. Would they set out in search when I did not return to camp at dark? Of what use, as the falling snow had blotted out my trail until the keenest bloodhound would have been baffled? It was 1 o'clock of a November day when I fell over the cliff. Had it been a cold day I should have frozen to death on that exposed spot within an hour. Fortunately for me it was scarcely freezing weather, and the pain was so great that I never minded the cold.

I was waiting for I know not what when the end of a strong bark rope with a noose in it suddenly was let down in front of my eyes. No one had come in search of me. Peter, our Indian guide, had discovered the panther den the day before, and had come back on this day in hope of getting a shot. Indian like, he had taken a close survey of things while waiting, and after a time had discovered me on the shelf below. Few men would have tried what he did. As soon as I had slipped the noose over my shoulders and drawn it tight he began pulling, and though I weighed 15 pounds more than he did he finally succeeded in landing me on the edge of the cliff. The rough usage I received made me faint away, and it was while I was unconscious that the three panthers returned. As they scrambled down the rocks and stood for a moment the Indian fired and killed the female. She dropped dead in her tracks, and he fired again and killed the cub.

Then something like a tragedy occurred. The blind panther could have saved himself. In fact, he did dash into the cave, but, as if realizing that those he depended on for food and drink were dead, and that without them he must perish, he reappeared, sniffed at their bodies, and then, with a scream in which there was more lament than anger, he leaped into the ravine and vanished into the darkness to be mashed to a pulp on the rocks below.

Queer Medical Test of Death.

A recent report of experiments at the Academy of Medicine in Paris gives astonishing testimony of the virtue of rhythmical twitching of the tongue as a means of restoring life in cases of drowning or asphyxiation. Within the past few months there have been at this hospital 40 such cases of resuscitation by this one means.

Some of the statements made by M. Laborde of the Academy of Medicine in connection with this report are of exceptional interest. In one case a drowned man was resuscitated only after three hours spent in unintermittent twitching of his tongue. Which is certainly a reminder to physicians that this remedy is one that requires patience.

Tall Men Scarce.

The directors of the Great Northern of England have issued a circular letter to the station agents stating in future the standard height for porters in the passenger department shall be five feet six inches, and in the goods department five feet four inches. This is a considerable reduction, forced by a scarcity of taller men.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly 200 hands from the moment that the skin leaves the dresser's hands till the time when the gloves are purchased.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Hats Off in Church.

The first church in Los Angeles, Cal., to pass a prohibitory law against women wearing hats during services is the Church of the Unity. In large type in a conspicuous place on the weekly calendar are the words "Ladies will please remove their hats."

Future Styles in Laces.

Present indications are that veils and laces will enter largely into the wardrobe of the "summer girl" of 1900, and the manufacturers of laces at Calais and Nottingham are vying with other factories to be among the first to place upon the market a large variety of beautiful designs.

One result of the increased demand is that laces are more expensive than formerly. Large patterns will prevail and those in a deep shade of cream are most effective.

Veils with velvet spots, although decried as injurious to the eyes, will be much used.

Empress Frederick's Italian Villa.

The Empress Frederick has just purchased a fine villa on the Lake of Garda. The house, our Vienna correspondent says, is delightfully situated on Cape San Vigilio, and belonged to the patrician family of Brenzoni. It is in the purest Renaissance style, by the famous Verona architect, Michele Sanmichele, and was built in the first half of the sixteenth century. The terrace of the villa reaches far into the lake, and from it is obtained one of the most lovely views in southern Europe. The climate of San Vigilio is famous for its delicious mildness and its wealth of sunshine. The property is situated in Italy, the frontier line of Austria being drawn across the lake much farther north.—London News.

Army of 20,000 Trained Nurses.

Twenty-five years ago the first trained nurse began in America her beneficent work. Today there are are 20,000 nurses in this country. Yet only now has a movement been started for their benefit in case of sickness or death, though in England one founded by Princess Christian has long existed. It is a well known fact that no insurance company will issue sick benefit policies to nurses, on account of the risks in the pursuance of their calling. There is a tradition, too, that the trained nurses must accumulate money rapidly because her wages when in service are high. The actual truth of the matter is that the average earnings of the trained nurse are between $600 and $500 a year. The average salary is $25 a week, but no nurse can work consecutively through the year, even if she had the opportunity. In addition, her working years are limited, and there comes consquently a rainy day that should be provided for. To do this, as well as to render assistance during any temporary incapacity while at work, is the object of the Trained Nurses' United Aid society of America.

The association was organized and incorporated by a special act of the New York legislature, which was promptly approved by Governor Roosevelt last March. In addition to the relief of trained nurses who are detained from duty on account of illness or accident, and the payment of a funeral benefit in case of death, the society aims to secure the means of co-operation and combination, certain other substantial benefits for its members, such as homes of rest, pecuniary loans in case of temporary distress, a sickness fund, endowed beds and eventually it hopes to include pensions.

Any trained nurse under 50 years of age who is in active service and good standing, and who holds a certificate showing not less than two years' training in a hospital, is eligible for membership. The initiation fee is $2, and there are, besides, monthly dues on a provisional schedule.—Harper's Bazar.

Some New Things in Jewelry.

Jewelry of all kinds has been out of favor for so long a time that no one is surprised to know that it has come back with a rush—earrings, bracelets, rings, chains and all. The newest designs are modelled after either the heavy severity of early Egyptian art or after the Florentine style of the middle ages.

In earrings, the style most commended because unique, is that which copies after antique Andalusian originals. The hoops of gold are set with diamonds or pearls and are very attractive in spite of their faint suggestions of barbarism. There are few faces, however, that can successfully carry off the effect of these Andalusian earrings, and therefore they will be worn with strict limitations.

Some of the newest Parisian rings are made from designs that are destroyed after two or three rings have been made so that repetition will be impossible. Flowers or figures in enamel, or dull, faded hues, are said to be usurping the place of stones, while the rings themselves are made in either dull gold or aluminum. The design of one ring, for instance, is quaint and artistic. A slender female figure is twisted about it, the head being where the centre stone usually is. The drapery, clinging and wind-tossed, is in pale green enamel. These slightly veiled figures form a feature of the new art jewelry. They are delicate and dainty.

A pretty chain and pendant employs the design of the fuchsia. The pendant shows the flower in its natural colors, while the chain carries at brief intervals fuchsia leaves, in enamel, likewise. Another pendant is shaped like a pyramid and on this the head of the sphynx in bas relief and of dull gold appears against a background of dark blue enamel.

In brooches, enamel rules also. Blackbirds of black enamel or gay-colored birds with diamond eyes are novelties. In some cases these are fitted out with nests of gold in which repose eggs of pearl.

Last, but by no means least in popularity, comes coral, which is now combined with diamonds or pearls.

Eyelashes Renewed.

Transplanting eyelashes and eyebrows is the latest thing in the way of adornment. Only the brave and rich can patronize the new method at present, for besides being painful and costly, it takes a long time to accomplish it.

In Paris and London, says Woman's Life, there are specialists who make a handsome living out of transplanting hair from the head to the eyebrows or eyelashes. The specialist works by putting in, not on, the new eyelashes and brows wherever they are absent or grow thin, and so cunning is he in his work that not even the closest scrutiny can detect any difference.

By means of the new process, it is said, eyes which are at ordinary times only passable become languishing in their expression, while eyes which were previously considered fine have their beauty much enhanced.

This is the way new eyelashes are put in: An ordinary fine needle is threaded with a long hair, generally taken from the head of the person to be operated upon. The lower border of the eyelid is then thoroughly cleaned, and, in in order that the process may be as painless as possible, rubbed with a solution of cocaine. The operator then, by a few skillful touches, runs his needle through the extreme edges of the eyelid, between the epidermis and the lower border of the cartilage of the tragus. The needle passes in and out along the edges of the lid, leaving its hair threads in loops of carefully graduated length.

When this has been done another and another length of hair is sewed through the lid, until finally there are a dozen or more loops projecting. By this time the effect of the cocaine has been lost, and the operator is obliged to desist and put off the further "sewing of hair" for another sitting.

The next step in the process is cutting off and trimming the ends of the loops, and the result is a fine, thick, long set of eyelashes. It is the finishing touch that is to come that makes them look like nature's own. When they are first cut they stick out in the most singular fashion, giving the person operated upon the most uncanny look. The operator's next step is to take curling tongs, made of silver and no larger than knitting needles, and to give them the curve which is essential to perfect beauty. Then the eyes are carefully bandaged and kept so until the following day.

Most of the hairs that have been transplanted take root and grow, but a few of them fall out and have to be attended to. For the first month it is necessary to curl the new eyelashes every day, but after that they become properly assimilated, and it is not necessary to give them further attention.

Eyebrows are doctored in the same way, but there is not so much pain associated with the process as in transplanting eyelashes.

Millinery Notes.

Quills are now clasped with diamond buckles having very visible prongs.

Metallic effects in feathers are being largely patronized by the best milliners.

Turquoise and steele are employed together in much of the embroidery for millinery purposes.

Brims are becoming more and more flexible, and no hat of a certain class would be a la mode without ends falling at the back and fringed, and this falling drapery is certainly becoming.

The brims of hats only seem to exist at the sides, to form a foundation for either a feather or a bouqet. Fashion runs riot between Trelawney, the directoire toque and the modified empire headgear.

Ribbon embroidery on thin material, the ribbon gathered, is to be seen on many of the crowns and as lining to the brims, and this treatment has also found acceptance on the materials employed for blouses.

We are indebted for a great many ideas to the revolutionary period in France, and the picturesque would seem to be the most important element. Light blue headgears have the preference over all others; indeed, every fashionable dame shows a dash of sky blue somewhere in her costume.

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT

Plan of Government is Recommended For the Islands.

NO WITHDRAWAL IS POSSIBLE

The Provinces Should Be Turned Into Counties and a Large Measure of Home Rule Given the Towns—Men of Integrity and Ability Needed to Teach the Natives Self-Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has submitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission. It is a volume of 264 pages including the appendix, and is signed by Professor Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester.

The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish Government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos, and the Constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission.

The report covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the islands, racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, the public health, currency, etc., as well as the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint.

The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the islands.

The chief interest in the report naturally centres in the plan of Government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a Government of the Philippines analogous to that of a Territory of the United States, with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, the towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a Territory.

The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a Territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Viscayan Islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the commission say, need not be considered in this connection.

The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, who they could elect, with no help from American officials, except such as would be involved in controlling local government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both.

This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommend that they should be paid high salaries. The commission say they could be called advisors or commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives would suffice.

It would be the duty of such commissioners to report upon their work to the central Government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in discharge of their duties and to watch the collection of revenues and its expenditures. Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipino.

The commission, while not undertaking the difficulty of governing the Philippines is disposed to believe the task easier than is generally supposed. The Filipinos, they say, are of unusually promising material possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority. The educated among them, though constituting a minority, they say, are far more numerous than is generally supposed, and the commission bears strong testimony to their high range of intelligence and social refinements.

These picked Filipinos would be of infinite value to the United States in the work of establishing and maintaining civil government throughout the archipelago.

HOME AND CHILDREN BURNED.

Four Little Ones Cremated at a Fire at Bourtonville.

KATONAH, N. Y. (Special).—The house of George Finans, at Bourtonville, about four miles west of this village, was destroyed by fire and four of Finans's children were burned to death. The children were Jessie, aged five years; Jennie, aged four years; Warren, aged two years, and Carrie, aged nine months. The parents were away from the house at the time.

The supposition is that some of the elder children, while playing with fire, started the blaze, and that they were overcome by smoke before they realized their danger. Only a few charred bones were found in the ashes of the building. Mrs. Finans was badly burned by approaching the burning structure in her anxiety for her children.

BRITISH ARMY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

It is the Largest Force England Has Ever Put in the Field.

LONDON (By Cable).—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the House of Commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7000 Canadians and Australians and 26,000 South African volunteers is received with wonderment. Of this total 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are afloat.

Beyond comparison, this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean War she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000 men.

TREASURY SURPLUS.

Receipts Exceed Expenditures For the Fiscal Year to Date About $30,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The surplus of Government receipts over expenditures for the current fiscal year increased steadily during the month of January and is now about $30,000,000. The January receipts were $48,012,164, the customs yielding $22,094,278, internal revenues $22,779,856 and miscellaneous sources $3,138,029. The expenditures for January amounted to $39,189,097.

CYCLING NOTES.

The chainless wheel is becoming more popular.

Bullet-proof bicycles for military use have been exhibited in New York City.

The bicycle trade is in better shape today than it has been at any time during its history.

It is claimed that the average rider adds considerably to his labor by unconsciously back-pedaling.

Among the improvements in the model of 1900 the effort to reduce the weight of the wheel is noticeable.

The sparsity and condition of Australian roads are such that, as the number of cyclists increases daily, cycle paths are becoming a necessity.

There is no end to what may yet be done in the way of improving the chainless. The problem of attaching a coaster-brake device to a bevel-gear machine has been accomplished.

The League of American Wheelmen is beginning to receive applications for membership from the owners of automobiles, who are as much interested in the cause of good roads as the wheelmen and farmers.

The six days' bicycle race at New Bedford, Mass., had an exciting finish as Otis Pierce, of New Bedford, succeeded in catching Thayer, of Avon, and winning out in the last hour with 387 miles nine laps to his credit. Sulkins, of Boston, finished third.

A new feature in the wheels of this year is an internal expander on heads and seat tubes. The old style bolt-and-nut exterior fastening pin seems to have been wholly abandoned and relegated to the place of steel rims and cushion tires of the earlier days of cycling.

Up to a year or two ago riders, dealers and manufacturers in most instances had despaired of ever securing a perfect seat for the cyclist. This year, however, there are a number of styles in which comfort, safety and the absence of any injurious effects to the rider are insured.

A new style of tire pump has been made necessary by the use of the large sized pneumatic tires on motor cycles and automobiles. At first these tires were inflated by means of stored jars of compressed air that were filled by the use of machinery, but devices are now appearing that enable a man to fill the big tires by hand without unreasonable work.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Both President Kruger and General Joubert are preachers of religion.

John D. Rockefeller is said to be the richest man in America. His actual wealth is estimated at $200,000,000.

M. Labori, the famous French lawyer who defended Zola and Dreyfus, is to visit the United States and deliver a series of lectures.

The fireplace in the dining room of Captain Sigsbee's Washington house is decorated with carved wood from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

Since his inauguration as President Mr. McKinley has never seen a play, though each of the Washington theatres has placed a box at his disposal.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey's insane fits are increasing in duration and violence. The sheikh-ul-islam has ordered prayers throughout Turkey for the restoration of the Sultan.

T. P. O'Connor, in describing the appearance of General Lord Kitchener, says that he seems to be as coldly unmoved by novelty or excitement as if he had lived all his days among icebergs.

The youngest member of the House is Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, N. Y. He is a lawyer and managing editor of the Times-Union. Mr. Glynn was twenty-six years old when he was elected to Congress.

Senator Hoar, in preparing his speeches, generally dictates them to his stenographer. He thinks and dictates very rapidly and the speech as delivered is generally very much just as it was first written down.

George S. Vest, who has been Missouri's representative in the United States Senate since 1879, has recently repeated his announcement made four years ago that he would retire from public life at the close of his present term, which expires in 1901.

It is said that John Ruskin, though he inherited a fortune, died a comparatively poor man, living in his later years on $5 a day, which, he characteristically remarked, was enough for any man. His dwindling fortune was undoubtedly due to his indiscriminate generosity.

A fine new City Hall is the latest gift of Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind millionaire of New York City, to his native town, Winchester, Va. It will be one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the State. It will cost about $50,000, of which Mr. Rouss gave $30,000.

LABOR WORLD.

Machine ore unloaders are doing the work of 100 men.

The railroads of New York City find toil for thousands of night workers.

A congress of international textile workers will be held in Berlin next July.

By the end of this year there will be 50,000 wage earners in South Carolina mills.

The United Miners decided at their Indianapolis Convention to take in coke workers.

The physicians in South Framingham, Mass., have agreed on a schedule of rates for their services.

Easton (Penn.) carpenters have decided to demand an increase of from $2.70 to $3.15 per day after April 1.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America reports that it is now more prosperous than ever before in its history.

The output of the Missouri-Kansas mining district last year was nearly $11,000,000, being $3,000,000 greater than in 1898.

The scarcity of labor in England on account of the South African war has seriously inconvenienced the Atlantic Transport Line.

The war in South Africa has caused such a demand for laborers that two of London's shelters for the destitute have been temporarily closed.

Forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines in 1899, one for each 178 miners employed. There were also recorded ninety-seven accidents without fatal result.

The British Columbia government has decided to amend the coal-miners' act so as to prohibit the employment of any one underground who cannot read and write English.

During the first nine months of last year 78,300 persons in the German Empire engaged in strikes, the majority of the troubles occurring during the summer months.

In the United States during the past year there were 199 employes killed and 5339 injured upon eighty-nine railroads, against 209 killed and 5484 injured in 1898, a result attributed to the large number of railroads now supplied with safety appliances.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The House Committee on Mileage rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat.

The monthly statement of the Controllor of the Currency shows that the coinage at the mints in January amounted to $14,053,431, as follows: Gold, $11,515,000; silver, $2,364,161; minor coins, $174,270.

A reciprocity arrangement under the Dingley tariff law has been concluded between the Governments of the United States and Italy.

A bill introduced by Senator Nelson prohibits the use of "trade checks" or store orders by individuals or corporations.

President McKinley's suggestion of a Pan-American congress has been favorably received by Central and South American countries.

The Senate Committee on Commerce practically decided upon a favorable report upon the bill creating a Department of Commerce, but owing to the desire to change some of the details of the measure it will not be reported for some time.

The Navy Department has made public a letter from General Bates strongly commending the officers of the navy who cooperated with the army in the capture of Zamboanga.

Requests for such statistics having been made, the Director of the Census has ordered a count of the drummers, or traveling salesmen, in the United States.

A bill providing that the pay and rank of military attaches at embassies shall be those of Colonels and at legations those of Majors, has received the sanction of the Senate Military Committee.

Nashville, Tenn., has been presented by Secretary Long with the first American weapon fired in the Spanish war (a Hotchkiss gun).

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service has shipped to Honolulu 1900 doses of Haffkine Prophylactic. Fifteen hundred doses of this serum have already been sent to Honolulu.

Our Adopted Islands.

Conditions in Puerto Rico are very discouraging. Business is very bad and misery among the laboring classes is widespread and intense.

The latest reports from Hawaii state that there are thirty-four cases of the plague at Honolulu. There have been twenty-seven deaths. The situation is serious.

The Spaniards now arriving in Cuba are of the very poorest class, and the increase in Spanish immigration is coincident with the increase in yellow fever.

Governor Leary, of Guam, requests that a suitable library be sent to the naval station there.

Domestic.

A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of Tampa, Fla. Engineer Kennedy was killed. One passenger was killed, but the body was so mutilated that it was impossible to identify it. The son of S. P. Hernden, mail agent, died of injuries received in the wreck next morning. Mr. Hernden, Sr., is injured badly. A number of other passengers were hurt.

Fire in the manufacturing district of Dayton, Ohio, caused $500,000 damage. Help was sent from Cincinnati and neighboring cities. The warehouses and factory of J. P. Wolf & Sons, tobacco merchants; E. Bimm & Sons, grocers; Benedict & Co., cigar manufactures, and the Dayton Paper Novelty Co. were destroyed.

August Schmitt, a Pittston (Penn.) miner, tripped and pitched head first down the 625-foot Barnum shaft. About twenty feet down he managed to grasp the carriage rope, tore his hands, but held on and after shouting for fifteen minutes he attracted attention and was rescued.

H. S. Corybea recently stated that 800 men have been sent from Chicago to the Transvaal through Boer agencies. The men, he says, have left in squads of from six to twenty, and have gone mostly via English ports and in English ships.

The parochial school of St. Lawrence, Mo., was destroyed by fire. Sister Stanislaus, a teacher, and Mary Foley, a pupil, were burned to death. There were 250 pupils in the school, and it was with difficulty that the teachers averted a panic. Sister Stanislaus lost her life in an endeavor to rescue one of her pupils. She returned to the third story to find the child and both perished.

Kirk Downing, aged nineteen years, gave himself up to a constable at Fayetteville, Tenn., and confessed that he had shot and killed Andrew Patrick, whose body was found near his home in Lincoln County.

"Professor" A. Leftamboy, a magnetic healer, was found dead in a bathtub at Grand Rapids, Mich. His body had been parboiled to such a degree that the flesh fell from the bones when it was lifted out.

It has been established that one of the burglars killed by the police in Quincy, Ill., a few days ago was George Good, a son of Abram Good, a wealthy miller of Williamsport, Penn.

The transport Thomas, bearing the bodies of Major-General Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Lieutenant Bennett and Dr. J. L. Armstrong, arrived at San Francisco. Among the passengers were Mrs. Lawton and her children.

William Myers, who built the first sleeping car, died at Carthage, Mo., of heart disease. He was seventy-nine years old.

A ton and a quarter of dynamite exploded at Sibley's quarry, near Detroit, Mich., and blew Nelson Burbo, a workman, into atoms. Persons in Detroit and for many miles around thought an earthquake had occurred.

President McKinley has reinstated Cadets William M. Cooley, of Michigan, and James Prentice, of New York, as members of the second class in the West Point Military Academy.

Foreign.

Senhor Cesario Alvim, Prefect of the Federal District of Brazil, an office second only to that of President of the republic, has resigned. There have been serious disorders in all the States, due to the verification of the election returns.

Throughout South Staffordshire, England, the iron works have advanced the price of iron ten shillings per ton on account of the dearness of coal.

In the British House of Commons the Hon. G. J. Goshen, First Lord of the Admiralty, acknowledged that a mistake had been made in the design for the new royal yachts Victoria and Albert. He said that Chief Naval Constructor Sir William Henry White was unable to account for the mistake.

A hitch has risen over the Treaty Shore negotiations between France and Great Britain and further delay in renewing the modus vivendi is announced.

Late news shows that all is quieter than for a long time in Samoa, with evidences of reconciliation between the Malietoan and Mataafan factions.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

6			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 25
Firsts	23½	@	24
Thirds to seconds	20	@	23
State—Thirds to firsts	20	@	24
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	24
Imitation Creamery	17	@	22
Factory, fresh firsts	17	@	17½
Low grades	16	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12¼	@	12½
Small	12¾	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9½
Full skims	4	@	4½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	19	@	20
State and Penn	17½	@	18
Western—Choice	—	@	17½
Southern	16½	@	17
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1899	2 17½	@	2 20
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 20
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 25	@	2 30
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 55	@	2 60
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bags	1 25	@	1 27½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Spy, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 50	@	8 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	18	@	22
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	11
Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	14
Common to fair	5	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	87½
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	70	@	72½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	75	@	1 12
Okra, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 50
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	50	@	1 75
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	2 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	3 00	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	4	@	10
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	75	@	2 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Kale, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 55	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79½
No. 2 Red	—	@	76⅝
Corn—No. 2	40	@	40⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	31¼	@	31½
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	61½	@	62
State	—	@	56
Lard—City	—	@	5.75c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	10	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	12
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 70
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	7 05	@	7 65
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 10	@	5 25
Country dressed	4½	@	6½

TOBACCO.

Western leaf has met with fair sale only and prices have undergone no important variation. Domestic cigar leaf has continued active, and prices remain firm. The reported sales include 600 cases Pennsylvania domestic seed, at 11@13c; 100 cases 1897 do, at 13c; 150 cases 1898 Pennsylvania Havana seed, at 11@12c; 300 cases 1898 Wisconsin Havana, at 9½@13½c; 100 cases 1898 Dutch, at 12@13c, and 250 cases 1898 Zimmers, at 14@15c. Foreign leaf is less active but quite firm. The reported sales were 400 bales Havana, at 60@98c in bond and 50 bales Sumatra, at 80c@$1.50 in bond.

FIRST FAILURE OF HONEY YIELD.

Frequent Importations From Europe and Mexico to Supply the Demand.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—For the first time in many years the honey yield in this country has practically failed. Dealers report frequent and large importations from Jamaica, Mexico and Europe to supply the demand. This year's home supply of comb and liquid is less than last season's, which was small enough; following the scarcity of 1898, it has spread consternation among bee-owners.

Commenting on the situation, a dealer said: "It is safe to say that honey has advanced forty per cent. in price in two years; in some cases it has doubled. Two years ago it was selling for a little more than four cents a pound; to-day it commands nine cents. The falling off in quantity of this season's product is very great.

"In 1897 New York City received from California 500 car-loads; in 1898, 100, and in 1899 about sixty. In the East, Vermont has produced nothing, and St. Lawrence County, in New York, which sent us 4000 crates in 1898, furnished last fall about 200. Clover comb honey has risen from twelve to sixteen cents a pound, and buckwheat honey from eight to twelve cents. At present it pays to import foreign liquid honey, with a duty of twenty cents a gallon.

"The reasons for the shortage," continued the dealer, "are easy to find. In the East, last year, though the basswood blossoms were in plenty, they contained no nectar; and when the clover crop came along, wet weather prevailed and prevented the bees from working. In southern California the dearth of the previous season's crop told on the bees, and last season a failure followed, with the result that the owners removed all their hives to the San Joaquin valley, in the central part of the State, where they could have access to the alfalfa clover. In the Northwest, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Arizona were the only States that produced any honey at all. Meanwhile, the demand is greater than ever, and there is no home supply to fill it."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 11.

Subject: Jesus and Nicodemus, John iii., 1-18—Golden Text: John iii., 16—Memory Verses, 14-17—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

CONNECTING LINKS.—After Jesus left Bethabara He journeyed north up the Jordan valley to Galilee, and over the mountains to Cana, near Nazareth. Here He was present at a wedding, and wrought His first miracle, turning the water into wine. Thence with His mother and His brethren He went down to Capernaum, about twenty miles to the northeast on the sea of Galilee, where He remained a few days. John 2: 1-12. From here He went to Jerusalem to attend the first Passover of His ministry. John 2: 13 At Jerusalem He asserted His authority by cleansing the temple from the traders. John 2: 14-22.

1. "Of the Pharisees." A very strict and religious sect of the Jews. They were orthodox and believed in the immortality of the soul and a future state. They laid great stress upon their traditions, esteeming them as highly as they did the Scriptures. They expected the Messiah would be a temporal deliverer and king, and were generally looking for Him. "Nicodemus." A rich ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme council of the Jewish nation.

2. "Came to Jesus by night." The act of cleansing the temple had brought Christ into prominence. The plain inference is, also, that He had performed miracles that are not mentioned by the Bible writers. He came privately, by night, "as an act of prudence and discretion." The interesting point is not why he came by night, but that he came at all. "Rabbi." This was showing great respect to one who had not been educated in the rabbinical schools. "A teacher come from God." This was a complete endorsement of Jesus and His work, and now, having thus endorsed Him, he was under greater obligations to accept the truth that Jesus was about to proclaim.

3. "Verily, verily." Expresses the truth and unchanging validity of what was about to be spoken. This was considered of equal import with the most solemn oath. "I say unto thee." Jesus here entered into the very heart of gospel truth. He did not undertake to preach a pleasing sermon in order to make a new disciple of this "master in Israel," but gave a personal, thorough, heart-searching talk, in which Nicodemus was made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. "Except." "Jesus meets the 'except' of Nicodemus with another 'except.' Nicodemus says 'do;' Jesus says 'be.' We must be before we can do." "Born again." "From above." Converted; regenerated. To begin life anew. A new life, with a new nature, new principles, new affections, new aims. It is the being made a new creature in Christ Jesus. Gal. 6:15. As the natural birth introduces us into natural life, opens our natural senses, and prepares us to enjoy natural things; so the spiritual birth introduces us into spiritual life, opens our spiritual senses, and prepares us to enjoy spiritual things. "Cannot see." Enjoy, share in, enter. V. 5. "Kingdom of God." The kingdom of grace here and of glory hereafter.

5. "Of water and of the Spirit." We present three different views as to the meaning of the term "water." 1. Water, washing and cleansing are figurative expressions used in Scripture to denote a spiritual operation on man's heart. It is not necessary that we should understand two different things, as this is probably only an elliptical form of speech for the Holy Spirit under the similitude of water. 2. A number of expositors think the water has reference to Christian baptism. 3. The expression refers to John's baptism, which was unto repentance, and was alone known to Nicodemus. The last comment has undoubtedly the correct explanation. Jesus simply said to Nicodemus, You must thoroughly repent and be born from above.

6. "Of the flesh is flesh." Like produces like with regard to both flesh and spirit. We are thoroughly fallen, and a clean thing cannot come from an unclean.

7. "Marvel not." Do not wonder at this, there are many things you do not understand. Thou canst not even understand the blowing of the wind. "So is everyone." As with the wind the Spirit's operations are invisible, beyond our discovery, and known only by its effects.

9. "How can these things be?" He could not comprehend spiritual things.

10. "A master of Israel." One who had studied the Old Testament as he had, and thought so much, and accepted the position of teacher, ought to have known these things.

11. "We." Edersheim thinks that in all probability St. John was present during this entire interview. "Do know." He spoke with the greatest possible assurance. Not upon hearsay but from personal knowledge. "Ye receive not our witness." They received His miracles as genuine, yet refused to accept the spiritual truths He taught. Ye is always plural and this is spoken with reference to the class to which Nicodemus belonged.

12. "How shall ye believe." If you do not believe the first principles—the beginnings of gospel truth—how shall ye believe if I continue the subject farther and tell you of the deeper things, the heavenly things, such as "My divinity (v. 13); the atonement (v. 14); salvation by faith (v. 15); the great love of God (v. 16)?"

13. "And no man, etc." There was a false notion among the Jews that Moses had ascended up to heaven to get the law. Jesus in effect says, No one, not even Moses, hath ascended up to heaven to search out heavenly things; but the Son of Man has dwelt "from all eternity in the bosom of the Father," and has come direct from heaven. "In Heaven." He is omnipresent, filling heaven and earth with His presence, and even now is in heaven.

14. "The Serpent." Num. 21: 4-9. The history of the brazen serpent is a parable of the gospel. "Son of Man be lifted up." 1. In His crucifixion. 2. In His exhaltation. 3. In the publishing and preaching of His everlasting gospel.

15. "Whosoever." Gentiles as well as Jews. "Not perish." Not be banished from the presence of God. "Have eternal life." Here is a double benefit offered. 1. Those who believe in Christ are exempted from eternal perdition. 2. They are brought to eternal glory.

16. "So loved." Such a love could not be described. Jesus does not attempt it. There is an eternity of meaning in that little word "so."

17. "To condemn the world." To destroy the Gentiles which the Jews supposed would take place when the Messiah came.

18. "Believeth on Him." This implies a separation from the world and a thorough repentance, as well as obedience and faith. "Believeth not is condemned." The greatest sin we can commit against God is to reject His Son. The moralist, as well as the profligate, is condemned already if he rejects Christ.

Tickets For the Paris Exposition.

The total number of tickets to be printed for the Paris Exposition is 65,000,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Seek first the kingdom of God.—Math xiii, 44-46. (Union meeting with the Juniors.)

The topic is illustrated in the lesson by two parables of Christ, the parable of the hidden treasure and that of the pearl of great price. In the first instance a man is working in the field of another and findeth a hidden treasure, it being very common before the days of banks to hide valuables in the ground. He covers it up, goes and sells all that he has and buys the field, that he may have the hidden treasure. In the second parable a dealer in precious stones, when he had found one pearl of great price, sold all that he had and bought it. Thus the command of Christ, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God," is illustrated in parables.

1. Seek the kingdom of God first in the day. No Endeavorer and no Christian should begin a day of labor, of temptation, of trial, without seeking, first in prayer and in reading God's word, help and strength for the day.

2. Seek the kingdom of God first in point of time. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." This is the command of God, and God has also promised that those who seek Him early shall find Him. We all know from experience and observation that it is much easier to find God early in life than late in life. In early life everything, every influence about us, draws us naturally toward God. The life is pure and innocent. The heart is tender and easily impressed. Outside influences are all in this direction. But how different it is later in life! The life is tainted with evil. The heart has become hardened, and the environments of life are all against us. He who seeks the Lord early in life rows with the stream. He who postpones this search till later in life rows against the stream. Let us row with the stream. It is easier and surer.

3. Seek the kingdom of God first in point of importance. Make religion the most important duty in life. Give it the first place, not a secondary or unimportant place. Christ teaches us very clearly in the parables before us that we should do this. The men in the parables put the hidden treasure and pearl of great price before everything else. They sacrificed everything else that they might obtain them. Thus we should exalt to the first place the kingdom of God, the salvation of our souls, and if we do we will be sure to be saved. Endeavorers, what occupies the first place in your hearts? Is it God, Christ, your soul, or is it the world, its pleasures, its fame and its wealth? Let us see to it that we seek first the kingdom of God.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Arrange a special programme. Have the Seniors and Juniors each furnish a special musical selection and read the Scripture lesson alternately. It would be a good time to invite all the children and young people of the church and have the pastor preach a short sermon on the topic.

Bible Readings.—I Sam. xvi. 11-13; Ps. xxxiv, 4-10; cv, 4; cxix, 2-10; Prov. xxii, 6; Eccl. xi, 9; xii, 1; Isa. lv, 1-7; Lam. iii, 27; Amos v, 14; Matt. vi, 33; vii, 7, 8; xxv, 1-13; Mark x, 13-16; Luke xviii, 15-17; II Tim. ii, 22.

Agitate.

This year we are to have quarterly temperance meetings in the League. Why not make these services occasions of power to stir up local authorities to the evils in your community and secure improvement? Are you not responsible in a measure, if not for the iniquities and crimes of the past, surely for the existence of the wrongs which exist unrebuked? Closing the eyes to a disagreeable scene does not change it. Closing ears or nostrils will not purify the pestilential morass or stop the groans of the smitten. Think of your relation to the matter. Ask God to show you the condition of things and your duty toward these conditions. Pray till the sacrifice of Christ becomes real to you and you become ready to sacrifice all for Him and His cause. Then talk. Talk and act. Agitate till agitation produces conviction in others and cooperation of effort to remove the dangers and bring in safety and sobriety.

Ultima Thule.

In solitude, on wings of prayer,
My soul ascends before the throne.
My only hope of help is where
My heart the Father meets alone.

In vain I search the works of man,
In vain the church declares it's well,
In vain the priest marks out his plan—
There is no sign infallible.

God only is my guide and stay,
My hope in hours of darkest night.
From His blest throne a single ray
Makes all my pathway glow with light.

Oh, grandeur of that hour sublime
When I unveil my inmost need
And feel each moment of the time
The heart throbs of the life indeed—

A life that pledges now and here
The surety of eternal day,
That knows no death, no hell, no fear,
But flames with fires of truth for aye!

Such, Father, is the life I know
When heedless of earth's noisy call.
In solitariness I throw
My soul on Thee and find my all.

—Robert E. Bisbee.

An Edge of Usefulness.

Adversity is the grindstone on which we lose enough to put an edge of usefulness on our lives.—Christian Instructor.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 11, "Seek First the Kingdom of God"—Text, Math. xiii, 44-46.

Hid treasure. The most productive mines of Montana were sold a few years since for $25,000. The quality of the ore was not appreciated and its proper treatment little understood. One man saw his opportunity. He acquired the title, developed their resources and now receives an income of millions of dollars annually from what others regarded as valueless.

The good of godliness is not seen by all eyes. It is peculiar ore and must have proper treatment to yield its highest values. Its worth is in various lines and richer as one goes deeper on the vein of ore.

Sold all he had and bought. Some buy a little stock as the market is rising and when a good advance is reached sell out and pocket the margin. This is speculation. Some know a good thing when they see it and put every dollar into it which they can raise. That is investment. Speculation may enrich for a time, but, like all gambling, is hazardous and most frequently results in loss if not total failure. In religious life speculative trust in God is most unsatisfactory. To start because there is revival interest and the emotions are aroused, friends are joining the church, the minister is urging to decision, and one dislikes to appear stupid and can try it awhile and if all is not satisfactory can drop back into the world, all this is gambling with spiritual impulses and divine opportunities.

For joy thereof. To recognize one's condition as a sinner, to realize the utter desolation and evil of it, to despair of self improvement, to discover the Divine offers of pardon and purity and the joy of heavenly love, all this brings one into a new world. A pearl of priceless worth has been discovered by one who has been a pearl merchant on the quest for gems of price. He knows its worth. He exults at his discovery. He will have it at any cost. One after another possessions are turned into cash. All that he has is sold. It is a great price to pay, but it is worth more even than is asked. Gladly he parts with all else that he may own this. He gets it and is satisfied with his bargain. He is enriched beyond all dreams of avarice. It is the one pearl which has no equal. It is peerless and priceless, and it is his own.

A Modern Church.

Brookline, Mass., is one of the pleasantest suburbs of Boston. Here reside many of the families formerly connected with churches in the city. Ample means have come to many by

ST. MARK'S, BROOKLINE, MASS.

business prosperity, and the desire to have a church home as comfortable in its arrangements as the family home was natural. Ungrudging liberality and wise planning have given them a model church edifice. All conveniences of modern life have been utilized here. The needs of the audience in public worship, Sunday school, Epworth League, Social Circle and every other department of churchly activity are amply provided for. A great debt of gratitude and corresponding obligation to fidelity are laid on those who in coming times shall have the privilege of using these accommodations so generously provided without effort on their part. We are always debtors to those who labored before us and into the result of whose toils we enter. Piety can dwell in a palace as safely as in a hovel and sometimes more securely. Better accommodations should stimulate zeal and increase fervor. It is an omen of good that our people are honoring God with their substance. Golden calves cost more than arks of covenant, and their worship brings shame instead of salvation. Build the tabernacles in beauty, and God will dwell in them in Shecaniah fire.

None Other.

There is no other foundation possible for a godly life and happiness than that which is laid in the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Whatever its crosses and self denials, whatever the privations and persecutions inseparable from the Christian course, there is no other possible road to excellence of moral and spiritual character. Self sacrifice is ever higher in quality and more powerful in soul dynamics than self seeking.

The lower passions may for a time dominate the world and occupy the places of power in commercial, political and social life, may even invade and usurp authority in the church, but so long as God is God and truth is truth so long will the rule of right be more potent than the rule of might. Whatever temporary successes and honors may be won by fraud and deceit, by lust and avarice, by cruelty and oppression, the day of God marches grandly on, and his children can afford to be patient and wait.

"Lo, I have overcome the world!" cries the Christ, and in His triumph we may share now and here. Not on the surface lies the safe basis of soul building. Dig deeper than customs and conventionalities of the times and build on bedrock for eternity.

"I Will Arise and Go."

That's what takes moral nerve. There is no harder thing in all this world to do than to get up from among the swine, ragged, hungry, filthy, weak, faculties impaired and love perverted and will strengthless, and say, "I will go to my Father."

The very fact that men do rise and go and get there does much to strengthen faith in human nature. The far country lost ones are all around us. Contempt and condemnation are what they get from the larger part of the people. Ought we not to have more compassion on them?

Understood.

Thou know'st, Lord—
Thou know'st my life's deep story
And all the mingled good and ill I do;
Thou see'st my shame,
My few stray gleams of glory,
Where I am false
And where my soul rings true.

Lord, I am glad
Thou know'st my inmost being,
Glad Thou dost search the secrets of my heart.
I would not hide
One folly from Thy seeing
Nor shun Thy healing touch
To save the smart.

Only, dear Lord,
Make plain the path of duty.
Let not my shame and sorrow weigh me down,
Lest in despair I fail to see its beauty
And, weeping vainly,
Miss the victor's crown.

—Henry W. Hawkes.

The Danger of Going Too Far.

Overdoing is undoing. A cake burned to a crisp is as much a failure as a cake half baked. An audience wearied, confused and vexed with too many points in a sermon or too many addresses at an anniversary is an audience hindered instead of helped. It is a great faculty to "make things go," but one of the ways to do it is to stop before going too far.—Churchman.

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special Pullman train of parlor-smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent, Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

Marriage Licenses.

Carl E. Keefer, Birmingham, and Abbie B. Fisher, Spruce Creek, Pa.,

William A. Neff and Laura A. Beck, both of Warriorsmark township, Pa.

William F. Harris, Wilmerding, Allegheny county, and Annie M. Hicks, Huntingdon, Pa.

James F. McClaran and Cora E. Sellers, both of Altoona, Pa.

Oscar Huffnagle, Burnham, Mifflin county, and Edna Hammond, Huntingdon.

Miles W. Cornelius and Alice E. Smyers, both of Saltillo, Pa.

William R. Mort and Carrie Patton, both of Mill Creek, Pa.

Philip P. Fagan, Altoona, Pa., and Ida E. Ellenberger, Spruce Creek, Pa.

M. W. Mills, Huntingdon, and Clara R. Decker, Smithfield township, Pa.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, Sandiego, Riverside, Pasadena Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico, and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

MANILA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS EXPOSITION!

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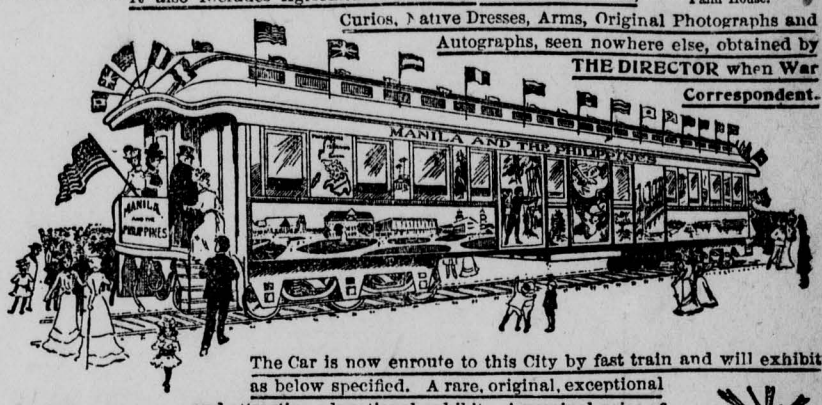

The Car is now enroute to this City by fast train and will exhibit as below specified. A rare, original, exceptional and attractive educational exhibit. A nominal price of Ten Cents, Children Five Cents, will be charged at the Car door. LECTURES AT INTERVALS.

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MILL CREEK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st
9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Dealer . . in . . General Merchandise

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We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,
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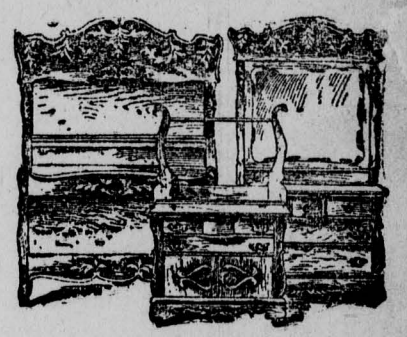
Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

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We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

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